

# LEATH & ROSS,

## WHOLESALE AND EXPORT

# HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

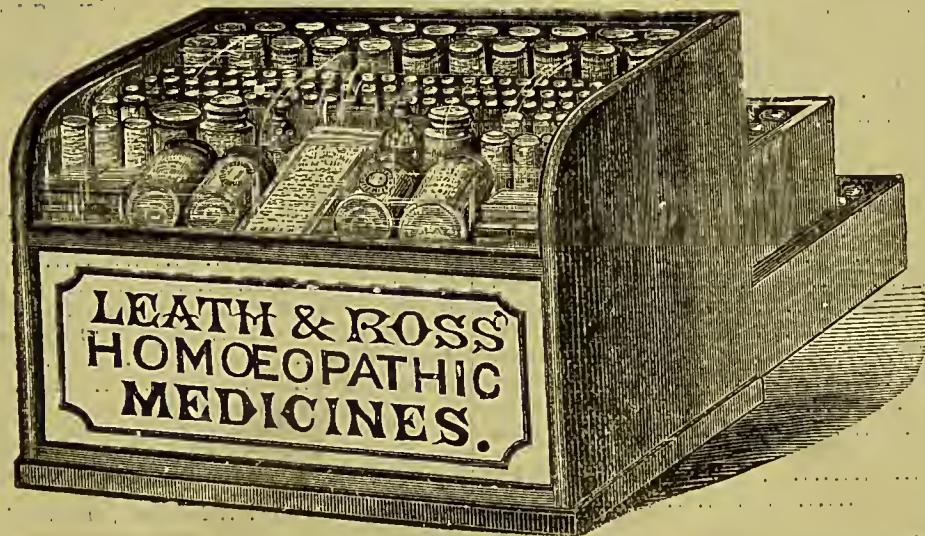
## 9 VERE STREET, W.,

AND AT 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.  
Wholesale and Export Department—9 VERE STREET, W.

### OUR £10 10s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £17 17s. 8d.

Dimensions.—Length, 18 in.;  
Breadth, 13 in.; Height, 13 in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with three drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in the other two in alphabetical order.

### WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

PILULES—Sixpenny Bottles	—	2/9 per dozen.	TINCTURES—Sixpenny Bottles	—	2/9 per dozen.
Ninepenny "	"	4/-	"	"	"
Shilling "	"	5/-	"	"	"

Subject to Cash Discount.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

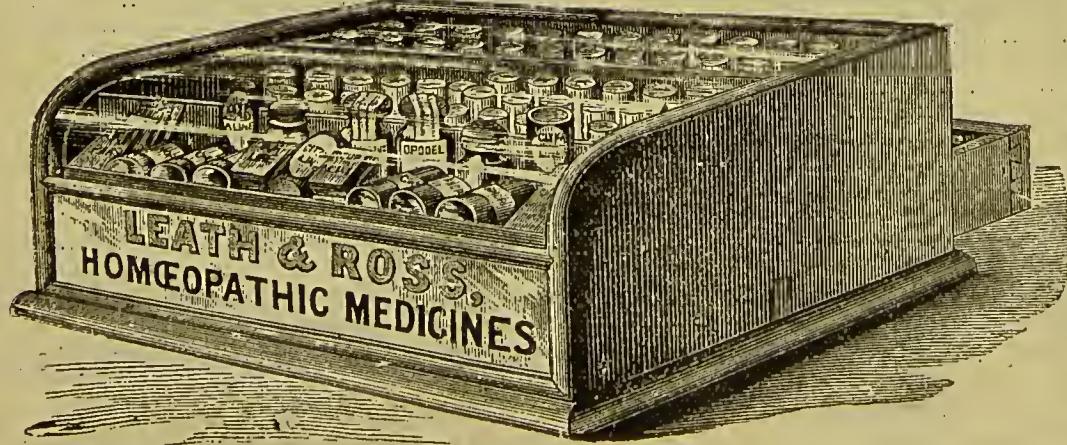
Neuraline	—	—	1/1½	Berberine	—	—	1/1½	Linimentum Auricularis	—	—	1/1½
Glykaline	—	—	1/1½	Chilblain Liniment	—	—	1/1½	Bryonia Liniment	—	—	1/1½
Phospho-murilate of Quinine	1/1½	—	—	Odontagie Essence	—	—	1/1½	Corn Eradicator	—	—	1/1½

All the above Proprietary Articles, 9/6 per dozen. Subject to Cash discount.

### OUR £6 6s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £10 18s. 8d.

Dimensions.—Length, 20 in.;  
Breadth, 15½; Height, 9½ in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with two drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in alphabetical order.

# CAPSULED "McK. & R." PILLS.

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

## WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

- Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
- Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
- Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
- Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
- Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
- Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

### LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloes, all the B.P. combinations .....	5 gr.	Laxative, Vegetable—
Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hull Dinner Pill).....	4 gr.	Res. Podophyllum..... 1 gr.
Aloes Barb.   Polv. Ext. Glycyrrh.		Ext. Colocynth. Co. .... 1 gr.
Saponin Poly.   Theriaca, $\ddot{\text{a}}$ ..... 1 gr.		Jalap.....
Aloes and Nux Vomica—		Ext. Tarax., $\ddot{\text{a}}$ ..... 1-4 gr.
Aloes Soc. ..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.   Ext. Nucis Vom. .... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		Mercury, Biniodide ..... 1-16 gr.
Aloin .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 gr.	Mercury, Proto-iodide ..... 1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Aloin, various combinations.		N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure yellow impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide. So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—		Mercury with Chalk..... 1 gr.
strychnine ..... $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.   Puiv. Ipeeaee. .... 2-3 gr.		Morphine Muriate ..... 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Polv. Piper Nig. .... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.   Ext. Gent. ..... 1 gr.		Nitro-Glyeerieine ..... 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.
Arsenious Acid.....	1-20, 1-50 gr.	Opium ..... 1 gr.
Asafoetida, U.S. and B.P. ....	5 gr.	Opium and Camphor..... 1 gr.
Atropine.....	1-100, 1-300 gr.	Opil Poly. ..... 1 gr.   Camphor ..... 2 gr.
Blue Pill, B.P. ....	1, 2, 3, 5 gr.	Pepsin, Pure ..... 1 gr.
Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyeseyam. ....	5 gr.	Phosphorus ..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
Calcium Sulphide .....	1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.	N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pill is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.
Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc. ....	5 gr.	Phosphorus and Iron—
Calomel Co., B.P. ....	5 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Ferr. Redact ..... 2 gr.
Camphor and Hyoscyamus. ....	2 gr.	Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—
Camphor.   Ext. Hyoscy., $\ddot{\text{a}}$ ..... 1 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-100 gr.   Ferri Carb. ..... 1 gr.
Cannabis Indica .....	1-4, 1-2 gr.	Quinine Sulph. .... 1 gr.
Casearia Sagrada .....	3 gr.	Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Ext. Nucis Vom. .... 1-4 gr.
Ext. Jalap ..... 1 gr.   Hyd. Subchlor. .... 1 gr.		Phosphorus and Quinine—
Ext. Coloc. Co. .... 1-1-3 gr.   Gantbor. .... 1-4 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Quinine Sulph. .... 1 gr.
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.		Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—
Coloynth Comp., B.P. ....	4, 5 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Zinoi Vaier. .... 1 gr.
Colocynth, other combinations.		Pierotoxin .....
Copaiba Compound—		1-80 gr.
Cubeba Poly. .... 2 gr.   Mass. Copaih. .... 1 gr.		Podophylloin .....
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. .... 1-2 gr.   Tereb. Venet. .... 1-1-2 gr.		1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate .....	1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.	Quinine, Bisulphite .....
Croton Oil .....	1-2 gr.	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Diuretic—		Quinine, Sulphate .....
Ext. Buohu, Potass. Nitrat. .... 1 gr.		1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Scille Poly. .... 1-2 gr.		Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial). Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
Emmenagogue—		Rhubarb Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. .... 1-1-2 gr.		Rhubarb with Blue Pill .... 5 gr.
Thus, American .... 1-1-2 gr.		Salicylic Acid .... 2, 5 gr.
Aloes Socot. .... 1-2 gr.		Soap Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.
Ergotin .....	3 gr.	Squill Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.		Strophanthus .....
Euonymin.....	2, 3 gr.	1-20, 1-4 gr.
Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron .....	1 gr.	Strychnine .....
Ipecac. ....	1-4, 5 gr.	1-50 gr.
Ipecac. Co. ....	5 gr.	Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—
Ipecac. and Sennill., B.P. ....	5 gr.	Quinine Sulph. .... 2-3 gr.   Ferr. Redact.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add. ....	3, 5 gr.	Strychn. .... 1-30 gr.   Ext. Bellad., $\ddot{\text{a}}$ ..... 1-4 gr.
Iron Arseniate.....	1-8 gr.	Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.
Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne)....	1, 4 gr.	Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.
Iron and Quinine Citrate .....	2 gr.	Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.
		Zinc Phosphide ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
		Zinc Valerianate ..... 1 gr.

Special Combinations of 3,000 or more Pills made and Capsuled to order for Hospitals, &c., at Special Quotations.

London Agency:—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

ALSO SUPPLIED BY

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.;  
MESSRS. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LETCHFORD'S BUILDINGS, THREE COLT LANE,

BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.,

*December 5th, 1890.*

## TERMS OF SUPPLY.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to give notice that in consequence of advances in the prices of bottles, materials, and labour, on and after January 1st, 1891, the Trade Rates of all their 6d. and 1s. preparations, now supplied at 4s. and 8s. per dozen, will be raised to 4s. 6d. and 9s. per dozen respectively, the rates of discount to retail and wholesale buyers remaining as heretofore.

C. T. KINGZETT,

*Managing Director.*

N.B.—Chemists and Druggists are requested to communicate with the Company if (1) they would like an Opal Show Tablet fixed on their shop window, or to be supplied in a frame; (2) if they require Show Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, &c., naming a wholesale house for enclosure; or (3) if they issue a Retail Price List or Almanack, and would like the Company to advertise in some special position therein.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS for fixing on walls, &c., may also be had.

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THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are the Sole Manufacturers of the "Sanitas" Disinfectants, Toilet and Veterinary Preparations, "Sanitas" Oil for Inhalations and Fumigations, "Kingzett's Mercuric Bactericide" for use by Surgeons, and "Kingzett's Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen" for Bleaching purposes, &c.

# CAPSULED "MCK. & R." PILLS.

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

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2. Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
3. Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

### LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloes, all the B.P. combinations .....	5 gr.	Laxative, Vegetable—	
Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinner Pill). . . . .	4 gr.	Res. Podophb.	Ext. Coloc. Co. .... 1 gr.
Aloes Barb.   Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.		Ext. Hyoscy.	Jalape
Saponis Pulv.   Theriaca, àâ ..... 1 gr.		Ext. Tarax, àâ ..... 1-4 gr.	Res. Leptand. àâ .... 1-2 gr.
Aloes and Nux Vomica—		Ol. Month. Pip.	
Aloes Soc. .... 1½ gr.   Ext. Nuos Vom. .... ½ gr.		Mercury, Biniodide .....	1-16 gr.
Aloin ..... ½, ¼, ½, 1 gr.		Mercury, Proto-iodide .....	1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Aloin, various combinations.		N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure yellow impa'pable powder, free from mercury and from binio'ide.	
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—		So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.	
Strychninae ..... ½ gr.   Pulv. Ipecac. .... 2-3 gr.		Mercury with Chalk..... 1 gr.	
Pulv. Piper Nig. .... 1 ½ gr.   Ext. Gent. .... 1 gr.		Morphine Muriate .....	1-8, 1-4 gr.
Arsenious Acid..... 1-20, 1-50 gr.		Nitro-Glycerine..... 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.	
Asafetida, U.S. and B.P. .... 5 gr.		Opium .....	1 gr.
Atropine..... 1-100, 1-300 gr.		Opium and Camphor..... 1 gr.	
Blue Pill, B.P. .... 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.		Opii Pulv. .... 1 gr.   Camphoræ ..... 2 gr.	
Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam. .... 5 gr.		Pepsin, Pure .....	1 gr.
Calcium Sulphide ..... 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.		Phosphorus .....	1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc. .... 5 gr.		N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "MCK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.	
Calomel Co., B.P. .... 5 gr.		Phosphorus and Iron—	
Camphor and Hyoscyam. .... 2 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Ferr. Redact. .... 2 gr.	
Camphoræ.   Ext. Hyoscy., àâ ..... 1 gr.		Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—	
Cannabis Indica ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-100 gr.   Ferri Carb. .... 1 gr.	
Cascara Sagrada ..... 3 gr.		Quininae Sulph. .... 1 gr.	
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.—		Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—	
Ext. Jalap ..... 1 gr.   Hyd. Subohlor. .... 1 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Ext. Nucis Vom. .... 1-4 gr.	
Ext. Coloc. Co. .... 1 ½ gr.   Gambog. .... 1-4 gr.		Phosphorus and Quinine—	
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "MCK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Quininae Sulph. .... 1 gr.	
Colocynth Comp., B.P. .... 4, 5 gr.		Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—	
Colocynth, other combinations.		Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr.   Zinci Valer. .... 1 gr.	
Copaiiba Compound—		Picrotoxin .....	1-80 gr.
Cubeba Pulv. .... 2 gr.   Mass. Copaih. .... 1 gr.		Podophyllin .....	1 ½, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. .... 1-2 gr.   Tereb. Venet. .... 1 ½-2 gr.		Quinine, Bisulphate .....	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate ..... 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.		Quinine, Sulphate .....	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Croton Oil ..... 1-2 gr.		Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).	
Diuretic—		Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.	
Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat. .... 1 gr.		Rhubarb Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.	
Scille Pulp. .... 1-2 gr.		Rhubarb with Blue Pill .... 5 gr.	
Emmenagogue—		Salicylic Acid ..... 2, 5 gr.	
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. .... 1 ½ gr.		Soap Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.	
Thus, American .... 1 ½ gr.		Squill Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.	
Aloes Socot. .... 1-2 gr.		Strobanthus .....	1-20, 1-4 gr.
Ergotin ..... 3 gr.		Strychnine .....	1-50 gr.
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.		Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—	
Euonymin ..... 2, 3 gr.		Quininae Sulph. .... 2-3 gr.   Ferri Redact.	
Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron .....	1 gr.	strychn. .... 1-30 gr.   Ext. Bellad., àâ ..... 1-4 gr.	
Ipecac. .... 1-4, 5 gr.		Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.	
Ipecac. Co. .... 5 gr.		Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.	
Ipecac and Squill, B.P. .... 5 gr.		Each Pill = 1 fl. dram. of the Tincture.	
Iron Pill, B.P. Add. .... 3, 5 gr.		Zinc Phosphide .....	1-4, 1-2 gr.
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**TO CHEMISTS.**  
**INCREASE your INCOME**  
By the Sale of my "IMPROVED"  
**INDIARUBBER STAMPS.**  
Best and Cheapest. Orders executed in one day  
Most liberal terms. Specimens, Price Lists, &c., post free.

**A. W. POLLARD.**  
YE "OLDE LUDGATE" WORKS,  
80-82 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION, CROWN 8VO., PRICE 5S.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF

**VENEREAL & GENERATIVE DISEASES:**

Including SPERMATORRHEA, PROSTATORRHEA, IMPOTENCE, and STERILITY in Both Sexes.

By M. K. HARGREAVES, M.D.

Assistant Physician to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.  
LONDON: R. KIMPTON, 126 WARDOUR STREET, LONDON, W.

**LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL,** GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.  
President—THE LORD EBERY. Chairman—MAJOR WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.  
Contains 90 Beds, and being entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions, Donations and Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. The Hospital is always open to the Inspection of visitors, and Clinical Instruction is given in the Wards and Out-patient Department to Medical Students and Practitioners. It possesses a valuable Library of Homeopathic Publications, which Medical Men are invited to study. They're also invited to visit the Dispensary. The In-patients number over 700 annually; the Out-patients nearly 9,000 annually. The number of Patients treated since the inauguration in 1849 exceeds 215,000. It has a staff of Nurses for Ward Nursing and Nursing Invalids at their residences.

G. A. CROSS Secretary-Superintendent.

# BLAKE & MACKENZIE,

We make a speciality of **MEDICAL LABEL PRINTING**, and for Good Workmanship, neat Designs, Punctuality, and Price, can compete successfully against any house in the Trade.

To Chemists who combine a **SEED TRADE** with their other business, we can supply them with every requisites suitable for that business, as we are The Largest Makers of **SEED POCKETS** in the KINGDOM.

Special attention is paid to Printing **Seed Catalogues**, Samples of which will be ready in November, and sent free on application.

## OUR CHEMISTS' CALENDARS FOR 1891 ARE NOW READY,

And we strongly recommend applying to us for Samples before ordering elsewhere.

We make all descriptions of **POWDER** and other **ENVELOPES**, which are second to none for Quality and Price.

CHEMISTS' STOCK LABELS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, KEPT IN STOCK.



### Look!

We thank our Customers for the patronage so kindly bestowed upon us; and beg to remind them they will find us ever ready to place the resources of our office at their disposal.

**BOWERS BROTHERS, Printers**  
89, Blackfriars Road, and  
25, Canterbury Road, Brixton, S.E.

### Important Features.



NEWEST SHADES IN INKS.  
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LATEST DESIGNS.  
FAST PRESSES.  
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FINE SATISFACTORY.  
APPROPRIATE.  
ATTRACTIVE.  
ARTISTIC.  
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WHAT APPEALS MORE PERSUASIVELY?  
Bowers Brothers, Blackfriars London, S.E.



PRIZE MEDAL,  
International  
Health Exhibition,  
1884.

THE NEW PERMANENT

## ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS

IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS.

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

For Proprietary Articles, 100 8x8 Ruby Tablets, £8 15s. 0d.

J. R. CORSAN, THE LONDON SAND-BLAST WORKS, 80 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.  
TO PREVENT FRAUD, DEMAND BUSINESS CARDS FROM TRAVELLERS.

AWARD OF MERIT  
International  
Sanitary Exhibition  
1881.

ESTABLISHED  
1852.

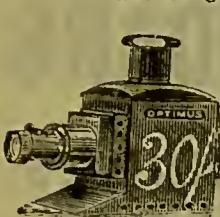
TRADE

**'OPTIMUS'**

MARK.

CATALOGUE  
FREE.**MAGIC LANTERNS.**

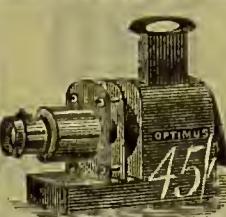
Adapted for use with Limelight. For Dissolving, Two Lanterns are necessary. Each Magic Lantern is efficient for Exhibitions. The Lens gives crisp definition, being a superior Achromatic, Photographic combination (large diameter black lens), with rack and pinion. It is fitted to a telescopic lengthening tube, so gaining increased focal accommodation. The Condenser is composed of two piano-convex lenses of four inches diameter. The refrugal lamp has three wicks (or four wicks 2s. extra), yielding a brilliantly-illuminated picture. Each is complete in box.

Japanned Metal.  
30/-.

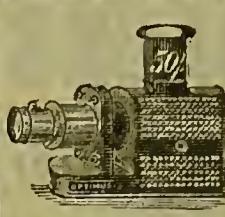
Student's Lantern (to take demonstrating tank) finished Brass Sliding Tubes. 40/-.



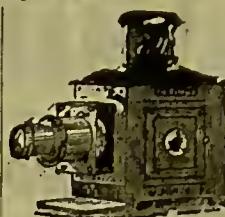
Mahogany outside Body, Japanned Metal Stages, and Sliding Tubes. 42/-.



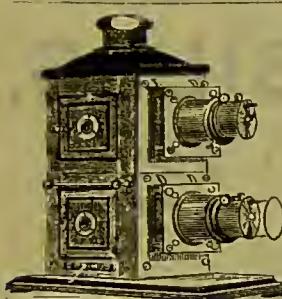
Russian Iron Body, Brass Sliding Tubes. 45/-.



Perforated Russian Iron Body, Brass Sliding Tubes. 50/-.



Mahogany outside Body, 2 Panelled Doors, Brass Stages, and Sliding Tubes. 82/-.

**'OPTIMUS' BI-UNIAL  
FOR LIMELIGHT.***The Top Lantern may be used separately with Oil Lamp.*

Seasoned Mahogany Body. 4 Panelled Doors, and Moulded Foot, picked out with black, Japanned Stages and Tubes, Achromatic Photographic Front Lens, Compound Condensers .. £5 12  
Do., do., all Brass Stages .. £8 1

**'OPTIMUS' TRIPLE LANTERN  
FOR LIMELIGHT.**

Seasoned Mahogany Body, 4 Panelled Doors, Moulded Foot, picked out with black, Brass Stages and Tubes, Achromatic Front Lenses, Compound Condensers .. £14 10

**'OPTIMUS' ENLARGING APPARATUS.**

Patent Quick-acting Rack Adjustment.

This Apparatus comprises superior Mahogany Body Lantern and Long Bellows Camera adjusted by Rack and Pinion. The Lantern is fitted with powerful Refrugal Lamp, with 8 wicks, giving brilliant illumination. Compound Condensers.

CONDENSER.	t. d.	If with Russian Iron instead of Mahogany Body.	t. d.
5-in., no front lens	100 0	5-in., no lens	73 0
5-in., with ..	127 0	5-in., and ..	102 6
6-in., no ..	138 0	6-in., no ..	87 6
6-in., with ..	151 0	6-in., and ..	115 8
7-in., no ..	155 0	7-in., no ..	11 0
7-in., with ..	173 6	7-in., and ..	137 9
8-in. "	256 0	8-in., no ..	160 0
9-in. "	290 0	9-in., ..	250 0
10-in. "	360 0	10-in., ..	285 0
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# CHAPTERS ON SOAPS

## NO. I.

Though soap is an article of everyday consumption, used and advertised very extensively, there is probably no subject with which the public is less acquainted. Soap is of course a salt, made by the action of a fatty acid on soda or potash, the combination with soda constituting hard soap, and that with potash soft soap. Some very good Toilet Soaps have a little potash or soft soap added to them to improve their grain. From these "soda-potash soaps" liquid soaps and shaving soap are commonly made. Dividing soaps into two prime classes, one comprising those which are made at or above boiling point, and the other below, we proceed to consider the former under the following heads (taking no note of soft and soda-potash soaps) :—

**RESIN SOAP**  
**CURD SOAP**  
**MOTTLED SOAP**  
**CASTILE SOAP**  
**BROWN WINDSOR SOAP**

### RESIN SOAP.

If resin, instead of fat, be added to an alkali, the sylvic and pinic acids present combine with the base to form a jelly-like mass, more akin in appearance to a potash than a soda soap. This resin compound may be added to ordinary Toilet Soap to increase the bulk, without incurring a corresponding increase in cost of production. Sometimes fat, resin, and alkali are all boiled down together. Were it not for resin, enormous tablets of soap would never be sold for 1d. Resin hardens soap, makes it look bright and lather more freely than it otherwise would do. It is resin soaps that are treated with "closing up" and "filling" agents, such as soda-silicate, which enable manufacturers to turn out products containing as low as one-sixth part only of soap. An expression, "making water stand upright," owes its origin to the methods in vogue of sophisticating soaps. As a rule the ordinary yellow kitchen soap contains a goodly proportion of resin; and the well-known primrose variety is made with pale window-glass resin. From resin soaps transparent soaps also are produced. Of the transparent soaps there may be said to be two kinds, one made with and the other without methylated spirits.

Transparent soaps made *sine spirit*.—It has long been known that soap can be rendered transparent by resin, glycerine, sugar, and strong lyes (soap not dissolving in strong lyes any more than in brine). Transparent soaps of this class are alkaline, usually containing a large quantity of sugar and water, and comparatively little soap; in some cases not more than one-sixth. Cocoa-nut and Castor-oil soaps are easily made transparent.

**SPIRIT TRANSPARENT SOAPS.**—As the methylated spirit will dissolve the soap, but not the alkali, the spirit can be evaporated, and leaves the soap behind free from alkali. These soaps rarely contain glycerine, but an examination for sugar shows them to be rich in this constituent (from 15 to 30 per cent). As the sugar dissolves readily in water, a greater amount of soap is consequently disintegrated; and thus the amount of alkali set free upon the skin by the extensive hydrolysis is far more than is desirable or necessary. Furthermore, the action of the methylated spirits, resin, and bad fats employed is, to say the least, objectionable. The stock soap used to make transparent soap costs from 16s. to 20s. per cwt. Formerly alcohol was used instead of methylated spirits, but the cost of the former is now so great that the methylated spirit has superseded it.

### CURD SOAPS.

Curd soap proper is made from pure tallow, though innumerable so-called curd soaps are in the market which are made from a combination of fats. They are said to owe their name to the fact that the fats are rendered into a milky emulsion by the addition of weak lyes, stronger ones being used subsequently, and the soap ultimately separated into a curdy mass on top by the addition of brine, which remains at the bottom of the vat with the glycerine. Curd soaps are used as stock soap for the higher class of toilet soap, being blended, remelted, milled, &c. As met with in the shops, they contain considerable free alkali, which should really preclude their use in the toilet. In refining, &c., the free alkali may be got rid of, though this is not always the case. They contain 20 to 45 per cent. of water, and often in addition to lyes a good deal of chloride of sodium.

(To be continued.)

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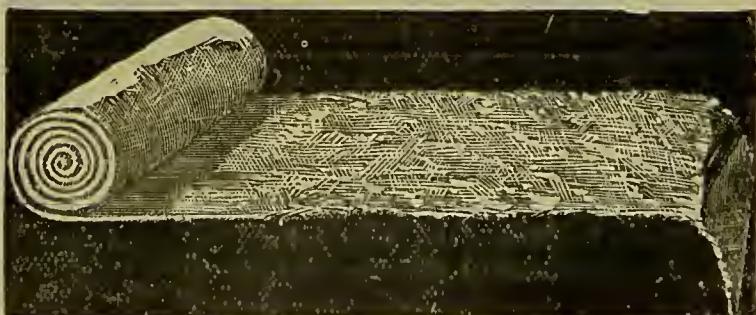
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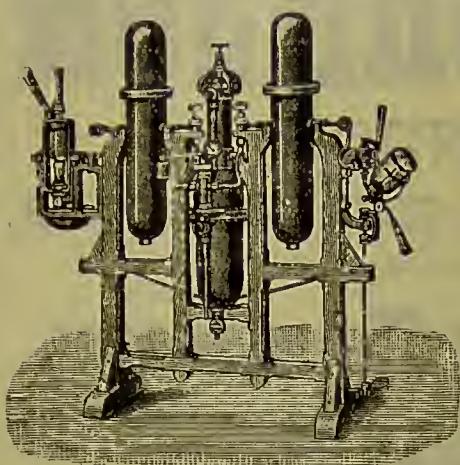
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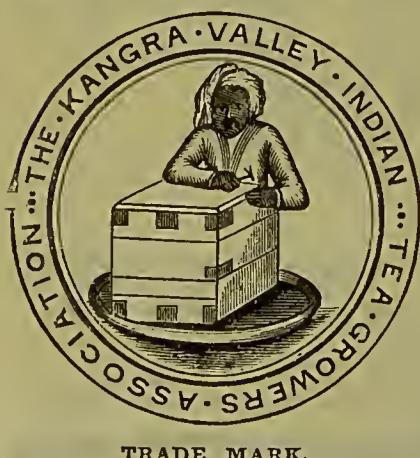
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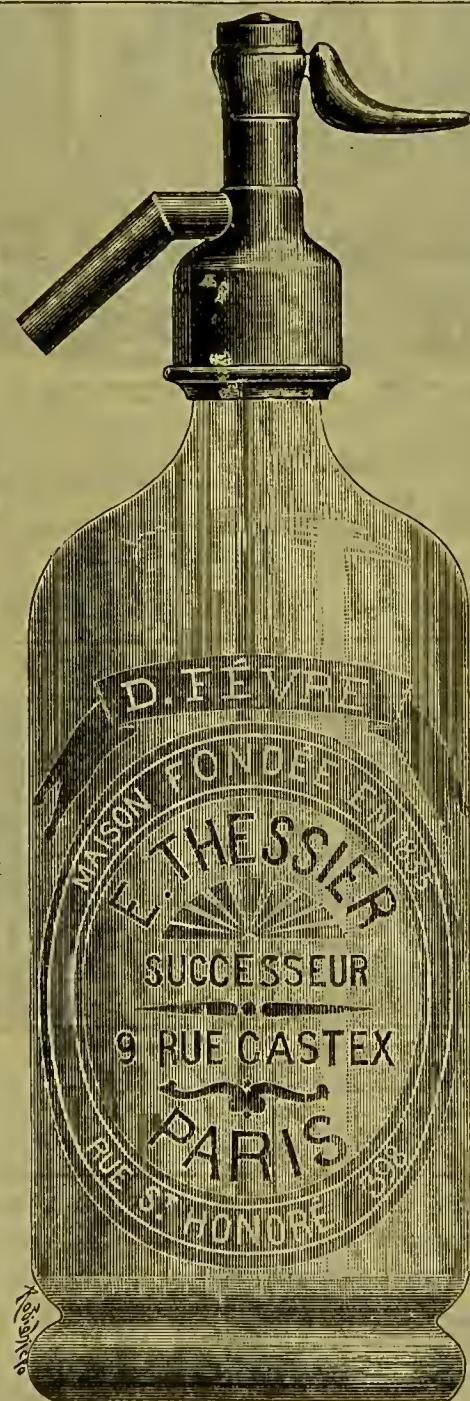
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Is the only **PURE**  
acidifying principle that  
has ever been offered  
to the Mineral Water  
Trade.

Price 10d. per lb. Write for Sample.

Read the following unsolicited  
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**HASSALL & CO.**  
King's Cross,  
**LONDON.**



**GOOD**  
AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1890,  
**FOR PURITY**

**MEDAL**  
AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1890,  
**FOR EXCELLENCE.**

Sept. 3/90.  
Oxford Street,  
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(Established 1808.)

Messrs. HASSALL & CO.

Gentlemen,—

Kindly forward  
another 18-Gallon  
Cask of Phospho-  
Citric Acid. We con-  
gratulate you on your  
recent improvement,  
for samples of our Waters  
were sent to one of the  
first Hospitals in the West  
End made from yours and  
Citric Acids, and yours was  
chosen as the purest and best.  
We have now discarded Citric,  
and you are at liberty to make  
use of this if you think proper.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS MAYO & CO.

AVOID TRADE APES AND THEIR WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

# SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES



**SODAWATER  
MACHINERY  
AND APPLIANCES  
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD  
ANCOATS & 146 MINORIES  
MANCHESTER & LONDON E.C.**

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving our works.



#### PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

#### SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	8	pint.
5/6	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6	each.

## JOHN OWEN, JUNIOR,

PACKING CASE MANUFACTORY AND STEAM SAW MILLS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

37 & 38 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.

#### MANUFACTURER OF

Cases of every description for Home use  
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Wine Laths, Oak and Deal.

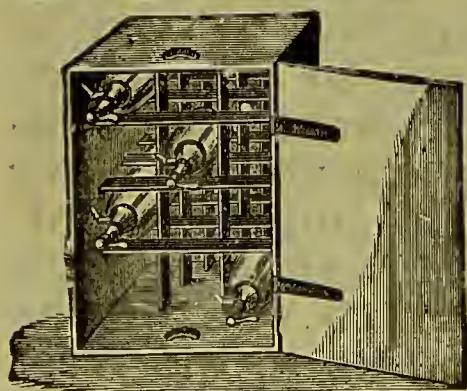
Mineral Water Bin Cases and Trays.

Bottle Crates. Straw Envelopes.

Cases Lined with Tin, Zinc, Copper, &c.;

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"Acme" Incubator & Poultry Appliances.



PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

EXPORT ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

# WIESBADEN KOCHBRUNNEN SALT

FOR THE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF

Disorders of the Organs of Respiration and Digestion,  
Catarrh of Larynx and Stomach, the Enlargement of Liver and Spleen,  
Abdominal Plethora, &c.

TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

SOLE AGENTS—

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TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S  
SOLUBLE ESSENCES  
REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medicinal Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

HAY MANUFACTURING CHEMIST BEVERLEY RD.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

## "MYRTLE GROVE" TOBACCO

In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. Packets, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 lb. Tins only.

TADDY & CO., 45 Minories, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS,  
SNUFF, TOBACCO, AND SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Write for List of Specialities.

"LA JOYA" This First-Class Brand of English-Made Cigars

IS MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

M. & R. PEACOCK,

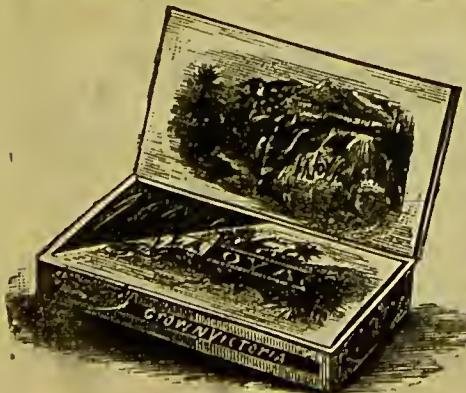
TOBACCO, CIGAR, SNUFF, AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,  
Who will be pleased to send a sample FREE to any address in the  
United Kingdom on application.

A box of 25 (as in margin) for 5/-, or a box of 50 for 9/-, on receipt  
of Postal Order or Stamps, carriage paid.

The only Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED "ROYAL  
CHARTER" TOBACCO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS TO RETAILERS ON APPLICATION.

542 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.E. ESTABLISHED 1858.



EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

**GOODALL'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
SPECIALITIES.****YORKSHIRE RELISH.**

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 8d., 1s., and 2s. each.

**GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.**

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

**GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.**

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

**GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.**

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2s. 6d., and 1s. each.

**GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER**

Delicious Blanmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.**

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

**GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.**

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

**GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.**

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &amp;c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

**GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.**

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

**GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.**

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s. and 2s.

**GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.**Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 1-pint, and Quart boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; CO., LEEDS

**PATENT MEDICINES  
AND  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &amp;c., will be sent post free on application to

**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.****KERFOOT'S  
PEARL CACHOUS.**

THESE beautiful little lozenges, perfectly spherical in form, weighing about 400 to the ounce, of exquisite flavour and great strength, are the most popular and perfect breath lozenges ever introduced; unlike the ordinary flat lozenges, these little PEARLS have no angles to attract dust and become soiled with a slight handling, consequently they can be carried in the purse or pocket, and are altogether more portable than ordinary lozenges.

The unique appearance and flavour of this novelty quickly ensured a large sale, and its success, as might have been anticipated, quickly brought to the front some worthless imitations, the sale of which can only result in disappointment to all concerned.

**KERFOOT'S  
Pearl Cachous**

are the only genuine PEARL CACHOUS: they are not only better looking, but are double the strength of the imitations, and buyers are therefore requested to order the original, and thus ensure a perfect article. They are elegantly put up in attractive one-pound bottles, and are an ornament to any Pharmacy. The following flavours are always in stock—

Rose.	Jockey Club.
Musk.	Violet.
Ess. Bouquet.	Rondeletia.
Lavender.	Clove Pink.

Price 2s. 9d. per lb. in 1-lb. bottles.

Eight bottles sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom.

**T. KERFOOT,  
MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,**

Medlock Vale Works, Berry Street,

And Albion Works, Hague Street,

MANCHESTER.

London Depot, St. Paul's Chambers, 19 Ludgate Hill.

Agent, Mr. HENRY C. QUELCH.

## SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

### LIQ. KAVA KAVA CO.

A Fluid Extract of Kava Kava, Hydrastis, Uva Ursi, &c., for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, and affections of the urinary organs.

CHARACTERISTICS.—Pleasant taste. No smell. It increases the appetite and assists digestion.

Supersedes *Cocainæ* Preparations.

Price 4s. 6d. per lb.; W. qt. 4s. 3d. per lb.

### COMPOSITION ESSENCE.

Our preparation is one of the oldest, and, being of full medicinal strength, may be relied upon to give satisfaction.

Price 1s. per lb.; W. qt. 11d. per lb.

In 1s. bottles, fancy labels, 6s. per doz.; 6d. bottles, 3s. 6d. per doz.

Export strength, 1s. 6d. per lb.; W. qt. 1s. 4d. per lb.

### THE "DATURA" ASTHMA CURE.

For the Relief of Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c., &c.

This is a compound for Inhaling purposes. In the severe paroxysms of Asthma it will be found specially valuable, affording relief when all other remedies fail.

1s. Tins, 7s. per dozen; in Bulk, 2s. 6d. per lb.

### DISTILLED EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL

(*AQUA HAMAMELIS*)

For Bleeding of the Lungs, Piles, Bruises, Burns, Sunburn, Stings, Cuts, Varicose Veins, &c.

In America there is no more popular medicine than this article, and in England it has a large sale under various proprietary names.

1s. bottles, 7s. per doz.; in bulk, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TRADE MARK.



REGISTERED.

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## SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

### ALTERATIVE

OR

### ANTISYPHILITIC COMPOUND

(*McDADE'S FORMULA*).

A Fluid Extract of Smilax Sarsaparilla, Stillingia Sylvatica, Lappa Minor, Phyto-lacca Decandra, and Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

Reputed the most reliable vegetable alterative manufactured.

Price 4s. per lb.; W. qt. 3s. 9d.

### POTTER'S HERB BEER EXTRACT

For making a splendid Non-intoxicating Ale or Botanic Beer.

Each tablespoonful makes a gallon of beer. Is now in use in nearly every part of the world, and gives every satisfaction.

In bulk, 9d. per lb.; 6d. bottles, 3s. 6d. per doz.

### GINGER WINE ESSENCE.

For the immediate production of a delicious and stimulating

### TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE.

The Drink for Evening Parties, &c.

In bulk, 1s. per lb.; 6d. bottles, 4s. per doz.; 1s. bottles, 7s. 6d. per doz.

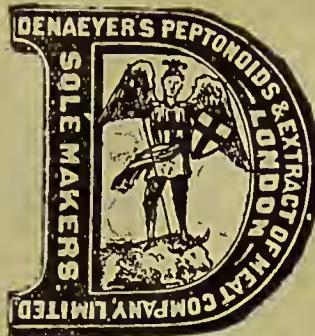
### FOAM ESSENCE.

For giving a creamy and lasting head to all brewed and aerated beverages. Two drachms of the essence is sufficient for 1 gallon of beer.

Price 1s. 6d. per lb.; W. qt. 1s. 4d. per lb.

WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,  
5, 6 & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

## TRADE MARK.



*THE LANCET:*—"About one-third of the whole dry matter consists of true peptone, and another third of albumose. A variety of albumen uncoagulated by heat."—July 12th, 1890.

*VIENNA POLIKLINIK:*—"Your preparations . . . have proved excellent means of nutrition, and for strengthening individuals of great weakness and poverty of blood."—Prof. SCHNITZLER, Sept. 19th, 1890.

# DENAEEYER'S LIQUID STERILISED PEPTONE OF MEAT.

Considerably more nutritive than beef, and more palatable than home-made beef-tea; elegant in appearance. No digestive function need, or can, be exercised, all having been fitted for immediate absorption. Life can be supported indefinitely upon it, and it does not clog upon the most fastidious and delicate palate. It contains all the stimulative extractives and the mineral salts in due proportion, as they exist in beef. 2s. per bottle, ready for use.

**LIQUID PEPTONATE OF IRON** (Denaeeyer), 1s. 6d. per bottle, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of the salt in solution, equal to 3.30 per cent. of the metal.

**PULVIS FERRI PEPTONATIS** (Denaeeyer), 4s. per ounce bottle, a beautiful reddish-grey powder, soluble in water, compatible with all alkaline or neutral medicines.

**TRUE PEPTONATE OF IRON** is the produce of our laboratory alone, and is our discovery. The salt is precipitated from its solution in presence of the acid gastric juice, redissolved and absorbed with great rapidity in the alkaline medium met with in the duodenum, so that it does not interfere with digestion, and it is not chemically altered by the juices of the alimentary canal. Should be administered before meals, and its flavour requires no disguise.

PAMPHLETS AND SAMPLES FREE TO MEDICAL MEN.

Wholesale General Agents—Edinburgh: DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO. Glasgow: OLD APOTHECARIES' COMPANY (Limited). Dublin: HAMILTON, LONG & COMPANY (Limited).

**DENAEEYER'S PEPTONOID AND EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED)**,  
118 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

# BOVRIL

IN THE "LANCET" OF NOVEMBER 11, 1885,  
BARON LIEBIG SAYS:—

"Were it possible to furnish the market at a reasonable price with a preparation of meat, combining in itself the albuminous together with the extractive principles, such a preparation would have to be preferred to the Extractum Carnis, for it will contain all the nutritive constituents of meat." Again—"I have before stated that in preparing the Extract of Meat, the Albuminous principles remain in the residue, they are lost to nutrition, and this is certainly a great disadvantage."

"BOVRIL" contains the albumin and fibrine in the most perfect possible form, and to those who know the requirements of the human system and the constituents of food, it will be apparent that this albumen and fibrine is identical with what the body requires for recuperation, and that as a perfect form of concentrated nourishment it must supersede any animal aliment at present known.

"BOVRIL" has solved the problem of the great German Chemist.  
"BOVRIL" is Baron Liebig's ideal realised.

OFFICES:—30 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

BRAND & CO.'S  
PEPTONES  
OF  
BEEF,  
MUTTON,  
YEAL,  
AND  
CHICKEN.



# CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS: ITS MANUFACTURE AND PROPERTIES.

"THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST" SAYS:

When a medicine or an article of diet has fairly established itself, and its name has become a household word, it is natural enough that a good deal of curiosity should be felt as to the manner in which it is made. To satisfy this curiosity in so far as the preparation known as "Caffyn's Liquor Carnis" is concerned, we applied to Mr. Shepperson, the managing director of the Liquor Carnis Company, to furnish us with any recent particulars about the liquor and with permission to visit the works at Deptford.

The visitor is struck first by the evidences of great cleanliness which are traceable on every hand and in every department, and next with the simplicity of the process by which the liquor is produced. The meat used is carefully selected, and consists only of the choicest parts of the best British-fed cattle. No foreign-bred animals are used, and, of course, every precaution is taken to prevent the possibility of any of the meat treated being obtained from other than perfectly sound beast.

The meat having been cut up is placed on metallic trays and transferred to the hydraulic press. This apparatus is specially constructed with arrangements for preventing the access of flies and the like insects, and for keeping down the temperature in summer by means of ice.

Under a pressure of some 400 tons the meat-juices are rapidly forced out of the material fed into the press; running along the channels provided in the machine the liquid passes into the receiver in the lower part. From the receiver it is filled into glass carboys, which, carefully stoppered to prevent the access of germs, are placed on shelves in the same room.

It is self-evident that this liquid must be exceedingly rich in nitrogenous compounds; in order to make it a perfect food it requires the addition of carbon of course, in an assimilable form. After considerable research a carbo-hydrate was found, which not only perfectly answers this purpose, but also acts as a permanent preservative. This addition having been made the liquor is practically ready for bottling; it is syphoned off into the bottles, which are corked by machinery, capsuled, labelled, and packed in cardboard cases in an adjoining room.

Consideration of the mode of manufacture above described renders it clear that the Liquor Carnis consists of the juice of the finest beef containing unaltered all the liquid or soluble constituents. So rich is the preparation in soluble albuminoids that when heated it becomes a semi-solid jelly. Besides the albumen, fat, and other organic components of meat, the liquor also contains the phosphates, lime, magnesia, and alkalies in good proportion.

Not only may the visitor see the Liquor Carnis in process of manufacture, but at the same time can learn much that is

interesting about the properties and uses of the preparation. He will be reminded how experiment has demonstrated the physiological difference between egg and serum albumen; the former, when introduced into the circulation, is eliminated by the kidneys unchanged, but the latter under similar circumstances is not so excreted. The class of compounds which go to form animal muscle are chiefly myo-globulin (globulin and Greek "mys," muscle) and myosin with myo-albumen, which is similar to serum albumen.

These proteids coagulate between 56° C. and 65° C., forming a minutely flocculent precipitate, about which some amount of misconception seems to exist. The comparatively low temperature at which the albumen, &c., are thrown out of solution has led to an impression that the Liquor cannot be advantageously taken with hot water. The association of the word coagulation with the pronounced changes which take place in egg albumen at the temperature of boiling water is, no doubt, largely answerable for this impression, but, as a matter of fact, the precipitated albuminoids from Liquor Carnis are in a condition of such minute subdivision that they are readily and rapidly converted by the digestive ferments into albumose and highly diffusible peptones.

Extracted by a cold process and containing unchanged all the constituents of the meat (with the exception of the insoluble and innutritious fibrin and the like), Caffyn's Liquor is both a restorative or stimulant, and a real food supplying the organism with the elements necessary to the building-up of the tissues, and further supplying them in the most readily assimilable form. The considerations based upon theory have been amply confirmed by the conclusions of practical

experience of the preparation in the hands of well-known medical men. Caffyn's Liquor Carnis has rather a marked sweetness, which some consider as a minor disadvantage, but this, we learn, is not only a matter of taste (others thinking the reverse), but also it may be easily remedied by mixing the liquor with any rational vehicle in the nature of food or drink. It has already been shown that it may be mixed with hot liquids without detriment, so that the invalid may take it simply diluted with hot cocoa and coffee or mixed with alcohol, wine, farinaceous foods, soups, &c. Before addition to spirituous liquids it should be diluted with water.

We may conclude this brief description of the Liquor Carnis Caffyn, by adding that the manufacturers possess a large volume of medical reports and opinions from the Press and from individual physicians and practitioners, showing that the preparation is of great value in the treatment of anaemia, digestive troubles, in typhoid, and in all conditions of impaired nutrition.



Retail—Three-ounce Bottle, 2s.; Six-ounce, 3s. 6d.

Pharmacists willing to distribute specimen bottles and literature to Medical Men will oblige by intimating the same to us and sending List of Medicos, with Addresses.

## THE LIQUOR CARNIS CO., LTD.

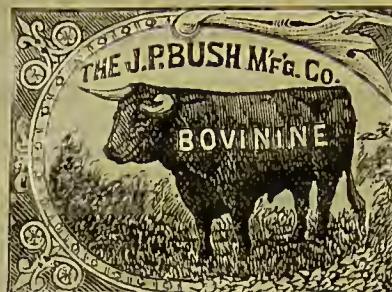
50 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

# THE FIRST RAW FOOD EXTRACT.

(Introduced to the Medical Profession in 1878.)

AN IDEAL FOOD.

PALATABLE.

KEEPS  
PERFECTLY.

# BOVININE

A RAW FOOD EXTRACT.

CONTAINING  
20 PER CENT.  
OF  
COAGULABLE  
ALBUMEN.

## THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF BEEF CONCENTRATED.

**BOVININE** consists of the juices of lean raw beef obtained by a mechanical process, neither heat nor acid being used in its preparation. The nutritious elements of lean raw beef are thus presented in a concentrated solution, no disintegration or destruction of the albumen having taken place. The proteids in solution amount to twenty per cent. of the weight of the preparation, and give to it the great dietetic value it possesses in all conditions where a concentrated and readily assimilable food is needed.

**BOVININE** is entirely distinct from the numberless meat preparations prepared with heat. It is a Food, pure and simple, Highly Concentrated, and the most Nutritious yet presented.

## TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

**BOVININE** has been prescribed and enthusiastically endorsed by thousands of Physicians and Surgeons in the United States and Canada for the past Twelve Years. We are systematically introducing **BOVININE** to the notice of the Medical Profession of Great Britain, and many are prescribing it daily. It is sold at prices within the reach of all

In Bottles, 12 oz. (4s. 6d. size), 38s. per dozen; 6 oz. (2s. 9d. size), 24s. per dozen.

## TO BE HAD OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

The Trade supplied in Ireland by R. SIMPSON &amp; CO., 16 Henry St., Dublin.

## THE J. P. BUSH MANUFACTURING CO.

Laboratory at Chicago, Illinois. Principal Office, 2 Barclay Street, New York, U.S.A.

DEPOT FOR GREAT BRITAIN - 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

# ROWNTREE'S

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—  
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

# "ELECT" COCOA.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

# ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt,  
and sound Port Wine.

## REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University). December 15, 1888.

# ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Expert Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

# PHARMACEUTICAL SHERRY WINE.

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/8 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/8, Jars 2/8, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

**COMPARE, AND THEN DECIDE.**

**5/6 per Gross.**



BOTTLE SHAPE.

**PENNY  
MENTHOL  
CONES.**



BOTTLE SHAPE.

**5/6 per Gross.**

On  $\frac{1}{4}$ -Gross Show Cards, with Elastic. Sample Free.

**PETER TYRER, 70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.**

# EXTRACT OF MEAT

W. E. AYLWIN, 27 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, Broker to all the Leading Importers and Packers.  
SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION TO THE ABOVE.

# NESTLÉ'S FOOD

**AN ENTIRE DIET FOR INFANTS.**

Supplies all the elements necessary for the complete nourishment and growth of the human frame.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD, being partly composed of Milk, is complete and entire in itself, and requires simply the addition of water to make it instantly ready for use. It is not merely an auxiliary, like other Infants' Foods, which require milk to be added in preparing for use.

Recommended by the highest Medical Authorities as the nearest equivalent to MOTHER'S MILK.

*Pamphlet, with Medical Testimonials and Sample sufficient for a fair trial, sent post free on application to*

**H. NESTLÉ, 9 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

"RAMORNIE."

**LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat.**

As supplied to the Admiralty, War, and India Offices.

1-lb. Jars.....	per lb. 6/9	per doz. 81/0	2-oz. Jars.....	per lb. 7/8	per doz. 11/6
1-lb. Jars.....	" 7/0	" 42/0	1-oz. Jars.....	" 8/4	" 6/8
1-lb. Jars.....	" 7/8	" 21/8	½-oz. Jars.....	" 8/8	" 8/8

QUOTATIONS FOR EXTRACT IN "BULK" ON APPLICATION.

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 8 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. £ 10s. Carriage free.

# W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Lim.

## ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

IN TINS, 9/- per doz.; if 1 gross, 8/9; 5 gross, 8/6; 10 gross, 8/3.

## ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

IN TINLETS, 3/6 per doz.

## ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

For BATHS, 1/6 size, 11/-; 3/size, 22/- per doz. Special discount for cash

[COPY OF LETTER.]

*Aspinall's Enamel Works, London, S.E.*

Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited).

Dear Sirs.—I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your further order for my Enamel to the value of Five Thousand Pounds, which shall be delivered in due course. I am pleased to note that this last order brings up the value of Enamel ordered by you within the last 5½ months to £10,000 (Ten Thousand Pounds sterling). With regard to the advanced price you are paying me, I assure you it is impossible, in view of the very great increase in price of materials, to continue at the old prices.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. ASPINALL.



## MONKEY BRAND.

WON'T WASH CLOTHES

Cleans!  
Scrubs!  
Scours!  
polishes!  
Brightens!  
Everything!



## ENAMEL BRUSHES

Twenty kinds in Stock, from 2/9 to 13/6 per dozen.

## ASPINALL'S



## ENAMEL

## BROOKE'S SOAP.

IN CASES OF 100 LARGE BARS, 25/-  
IN " 60 " " 15/-  
IN BOXES OF 48 SMALL " 6 3

## WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

Removes Rust from Steel and Iron. Makes Paint Look like New.

IT MAKES

Brassware Like Mirrors, Glassware Like Crystal, Zinc Like Nickel, Tin Like Silver, Copper Like Gold, Marble Like Ivory.

For Marble, for Stair Rods, for Bell Handles, for Windows, for Firearms, for Bicycles, for Bronzes, for Pots and Pans, for Everything.

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TOOTHACHE ESSENCE  
the other, 4/- doz.

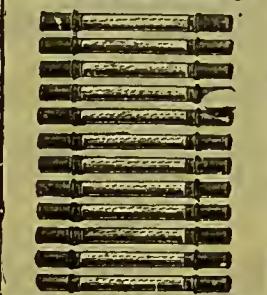
#### CHILBLAIN PENCILS.

A Glass Tube fitted with  
a cap, which has simply  
to be taken off, and the  
Pencil applied.

**3/6 per dozen.**

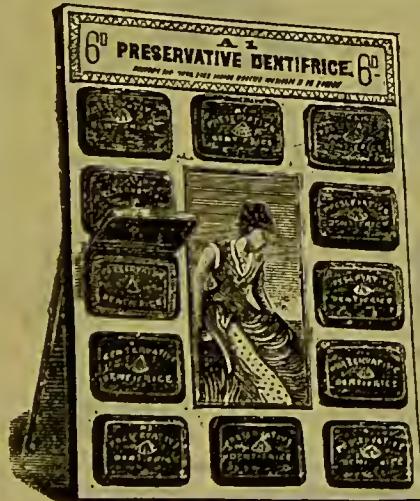
SELLS AT SIGHT.

#### COCAINE & MENTHOL TOOTHACHE TUBE 6/-



#### Cocaine & Menthol Toothache Tube.

A composition of two  
such powerful  
anodynes is sufficient  
guarantee of their  
efficacy.  
Attractively carded.  
3/8 doz.



A  
Splendid  
6d.  
Line,  
3/9 doz.  
Sells  
at  
Sight.

#### CACHOUS, FLORAL



Heliotrope, Musk, Violet, &c., Diamond and heart shape. In tin boxes, with pretty chromo pictures on lid.  
2 dozen in box, 2/3 doz.  
24/- per gross.

#### FULLER'S EARTH

In round tin  
boxes, with  
chromo on lid,  
or simply la-  
belled as in  
illustration.  
4/- dozen.  
3-dozen  
3/9 dozen.

#### CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Very attractively got up, in  
tin boxes.  
1 oz., 3/- doz.; 6 doz., 2/9; 12 doz., 2/6  
1½ " 3/6 " 3/3 " 3/  
3 " 5/ " 4/9 " 4/6  
1 gross lots, own name on label.



#### A 1 MENTHOL LEAVES. (PATENT.)

A New Article, in which Menthol is applied in a similar way to Mustard Leaves. They will be found most useful in cases of Sciatica and Nervous Headache, also to those suffering from Sleeplessness. 3/6 doz. Packets. Three Leaves in a Packet. Will stand any climate.



#### ETIENNE FRÈRES' PERFUMERY.

CHARMING PERFUMES, ATTRACTIVELY BOXED, HANDSOMELY LABELLED.

1/- size, 1 oz., in well-stoppered Lundborg shape Bottles, 8/- doz.; 2 oz. 13/- doz.; 4 oz. 24/- doz.

SAMPLE 1d. TUBES, on ¼ and ½ gross cards, 8/- gross. This is a Marvellous Line.

**ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 55 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.**

# RICHARD D. YOUNG'S HIGHEST GLASS AMERICAN PERFUMES.

YOUNG'S

PERFUMES

combine the

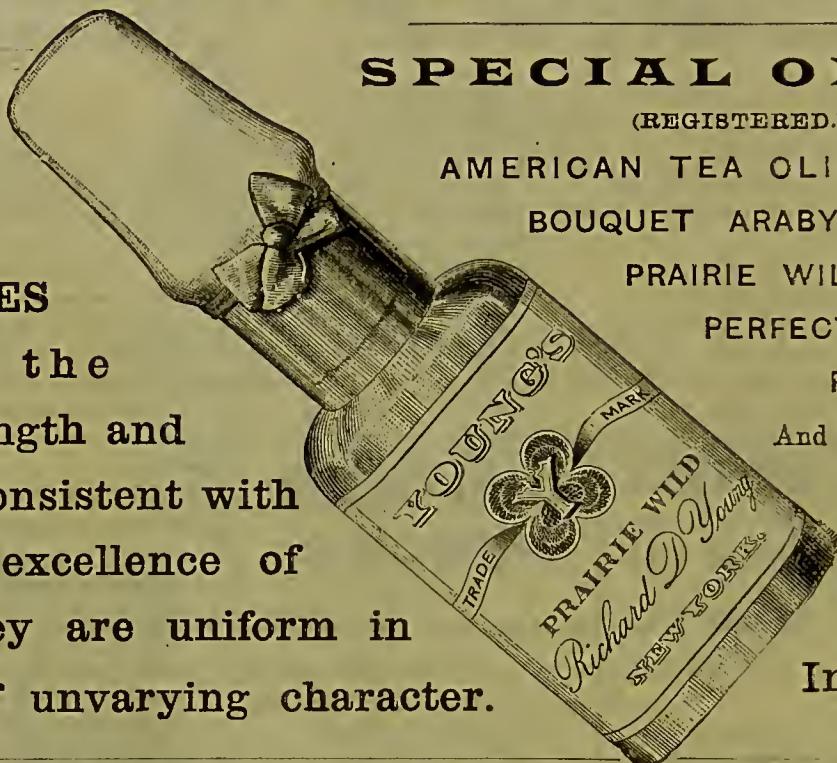
greatest strength and

endurance consistent with

the highest excellence of

quality. They are uniform in

merit and of unvarying character.



## SPECIAL ODORS.

(REGISTERED.)

AMERICAN TEA OLIVE,

BOUQUET ARABY, LILY BELLS

PRAIRIE WILD, MELAURA.

PERFECT VIOLET,

PURITAN ROSE,

And the usual staple  
assortment.

OF ALL WHOLESALE  
HOUSES.

In 1-oz. & 2-oz.  
bottles. [2]

European Depot—HATRICK & CO., LIMITED, 31 Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.

# E. C. Z. A.

## THE NEW SKIN SOAP,

MADE ONLY BY

BAYLEY & CO., 17 COCKSPUR ST., LONDON,

THE SOLE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

"ESS. BOUQUET" PERFUME and of the Celebrated "SPERMACETI SOAP TABLET."

**R C TREATT**

IMPORTER OF

Musk    Civet    Ambergris    Attar - of - Rose

ESSENTIAL OILS



Wholesale  
and  
Export  
only.

APPLICATION.

QUOTATIONS.

AND

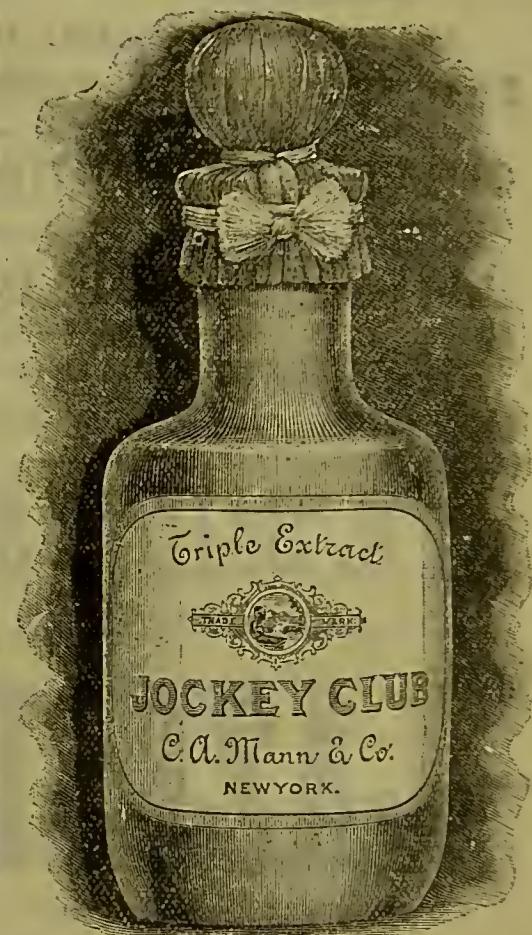
PRICE LIST

# FINE PERFUMES.

NOTHING succeeds like success—at least, this is the general impression. But how shall we learn to note the true signs of the genuine? The demand for the best quality in Essences is increasing. It is said that we perfume ourselves more and better than we did ten years ago. Not only must the quality be up to the standard, but the perfume must look pretty as well. It is too true, however, that bottles of fantastic shapes and labels of brilliant hues nearly always promise more than they fulfil. Indeed, it is generally found that if the labels are gilt-edged, you may take it that the quality of the perfume is not. Certainly it is well to avoid perfumes that are carelessly put up. Look for a plain, clear bottle, graceful in contour and skilfully capped and labelled. The colouring of the liquid should be well-marked, though not too deep and intense, varying from the pale translucent shades of Eau de Cologne and Toilet Waters to the dainty amber and rich green tints of triple extracts.

If the perfume is cheap, do not buy it. Avoid a lot that must be marked down to sell. One must expect to pay for a good perfume, and nobody really wants a poor one. Fine materials for perfumes are expensive. It has long been thought that chemistry in its constant researches would finally discover and make artificially all the odours necessary for the perfumer, but thus far the results have been mostly unsatisfactory. We still have to call upon the four quarters of the world for our perfume materials, getting Musk from the Mongolian desert, and the costly oils, woods, and seeds that are yielded by Siam, Bulgaria, France, and Africa. That is why fine perfumes are expensive. Send for our catalogue of superior perfumes. We are sure we can satisfy you. This is what a leading trade journal says of our goods at the Paris Exposition:—

"Deserving of notice is the exhibit of C. A. Mann & Co., of New York, who, in a nicely modelled oblong case, displayed their perfumes, put up in those fascinating old-fashioned bottles which always make us expect something good. In this instance the expectation is fully realised, Mann & Co.'s perfumes being very choice, as many of our readers know."



Facsimile of the 1-oz. size.

Facsimile of the 1-oz. size.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS. 1889.

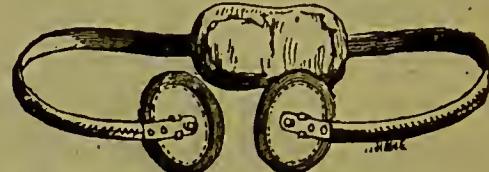
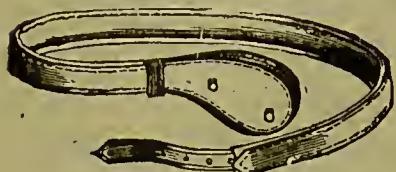
**C. A. MANN & CO.,**  
48 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.



# TRUSSES.



THE BEST FOR SHAPE AND QUALITY. FIRST PRIZE, 1879.



MANUFACTURED THROUGHOUT ON THE PREMISES.

GREAT FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE AND QUICK DESPATCH OF SPECIAL TRUSSES.

## BAILEY'S TRUSSES FOR SCROTAL HERNIA.

## BAILEY'S INDIARUBBER TRUSSES FOR INFANTS.

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in all kinds of SURGICAL APPLIANCES, WHOLESALE and for EXPORT

*Shippers and the Wholesale Trade Supplied on Best Terms and Lowest Prices.*

W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 Oxford St., LONDON

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

# LAZELL'S SACHETS.

In consequence of the great popularity and success of these Goods last season, Messrs. LAZELL, DALEY & Co. (New York) have forwarded me another large consignment. I am also able to reduce the price this year to 16s. per dozen, put up in the same style as before, assorted in one-dozen boxes—Heliotrope, White-Rose, Jockey Club, and Violet.

Messrs. LAZELL, DALEY & CO.

Have also forwarded me a small consignment of their two newest Perfumes—

## “ROSALIA” AND “IRISINIA.”

These Goods are most elegantly packed in their unique style, each bottle in a fancy box. A Handsome Showcard accompanies each half-dozen. Chemists who like the newest and finest goods should place a small order for these Perfumes: 2-oz Bottles, 42s. per dozen.

*May be supplied through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from*

HENRY C. QUELCH, LUDGATE SQUARE,  
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

# SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS.

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS to the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;  
THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese;  
THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine;  
AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus, combined in the form of Syrup with SLIGHT ALKALINE REACTION.

IT DIFFERS IN EFFECT FROM ALL OTHERS, being highly susceptible to oxidation during respiration, pleasant to taste, acceptable to the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS SUSTAINED A HIGH REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It is employed also in various nervous and debilitating diseases with success.

ITS CURATIVE PROPERTIES are largely attributable to Stimulant, Tonic, and Nutritive Qualities, whereby the various organs are recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT, stimulating the appetite and the digestion; it promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; hence it is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections. From its exerting a double tonic effect, and influencing a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

---

NOTICE.—CAUTION.—The success of Fellows' Hypophosphites has prompted certain persons to utter substitutes Mr. Fellows, having examined several of these, finds no two samples identical, and all differ from the veritable, in composition, in freedom from acid-reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution, and in the medicinal effects.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Lest any Members of the Medical Profession may be misled by the many specious advertisements of imitators of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, Mr. Fellows begs to publish the following, viz.—

That he is the sole inventor of the formula of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, which was discovered and prepared for the first time for his own use in 1865, when out of health;

That the testimonials bear date from the year 1868;

That the genuineness of the early testimonials was certified by Aaron Alward, Esq., M.D., Mayor of the City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and the great seal attached on 6th February, 1868; and

That the formula of the Syrup has never since been changed.

Mr. Fellows therefore refers to the printed form surrounding every bottle, where the letters may be found in detail.

As cheap substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine, Mr. Fellows can only advise that his Syrup should be prescribed in the original bottles, 4s. or 7s., where the distinguishing marks will prevent imposition.

---

To guard against possible substitution and disappointment, in prescribing please write "Syr. Hypophos. Fellows."

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

**TO BE SOLD**

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS

**GLYCERINE, DELECTABLE, VOICE,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

**Jujubes and Pastilles**

TOGETHER WITH

**EVERY VARIETY OF MEDICATED CONFECTIONERY.**

**FOR DETAILED CATALOGUE**

APPLY,

**BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.**

Eagle Laboratories, MANCHESTER.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

# The Chemist and Druggist

## SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.  
Businesses for Disposal.  
Premises to Let.  
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1890.

Partnerships.  
Situations Vacant.  
Situations Wanted.  
Miscellaneous.

### IMPORTANT.

A COPY OF THIS SUPPLEMENT, containing Advertisements of Situations Vacant and Wanted, Businesses for Disposal, &c., is sent weekly to

**EVERY CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST IN BUSINESS IN GREAT BRITAIN;**

IS GIVEN TO

**ANY ASSISTANT WHO APPLIES FOR IT PERSONALLY;**

AND IS POSTED TO

**ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE WHO SENDS A STAMPED ADDRESSED WRAPPER FOR IT.**

Advertisements for this Supplement can be received on Friday morning, first post, though it is requested that they may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

### CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

**MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.**  
**CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,**

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain

1.—LONDON, W.—Very old-established good-class Business, situate in a good business locality; returns nearly £900 yearly (under manager), have been much larger; good proprietary articles, with very good local sales; residence good; well-fitted shop; price £750.

2.—LONDON, W.—Old-established Business, situate in a main thoroughfare; returns over £400 yearly; very profitable; can easily be doubled, having been managed by assistants; comfortable house; rent moderate; price £300.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—Main road; old-established; large and well-fitted shop; returns £500 yearly; capital house with large garden; rent £70; price about one year's purchase.

4.—LONDON, N.W.—Thickly-populated locality; old-established Business; returns £900 yearly, nearly all cash; well-fitted shop; good stock; price required £750.

5.—LONDON, N.W.—Good opening for Dentistry; Retail and Dispensing of good classes; returns £500; well-fitted shop; good stock; six-roomed house, with garden; about £400.

6.—SURREY.—Large town; old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns about £800 yearly, all profitable business; house contains 8 rooms and shop; garden and conservatory; terms, small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures.

7.—ESSEX.—Good-sized business town; handsomely-fitted shop; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £600; very good house (corner), all in good condition; an immediate purchaser will be dealt with on liberal terms.

8.—CATHEDRAL TOWN (Home County).—Mixed Business; returns about £2,000 yearly; business capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £1,000 required.

9.—NORTH DEVON.—Country town; good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £450 yearly; good house; satisfactory reasons for selling; opposition slight; rent £20; about £300 required.

10.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a large town; commanding shop and good stock; returns £700 yearly; good house; low rental; held on lease; about £550 required.

11.—WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF LONDON.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, held by vendor many years; returns nearly £800; good house and garden; about £750 required, or valuation terms can be arranged.

12.—INLAND WATERING-PLACE.—Retail and Dispensing; returns £500 yearly; house contains 6 rooms and bath-room; rent very moderate; price about £500.

13.—CATHEDRAL TOWN (West).—Handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; returns nearly £700 yearly; position undeniably good; investment worth the attention of a pushing man; price £550; full investigation permitted.

14.—PROVINCIAL TOWN.—Wholesale and Retail; very old-established Business; returns over £5,000; applicants will oblige by giving London reference; the investment will require £4,000 or thereabout.

**Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.**

**N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.**

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

## F. J. BRETT, VALUER, LEICESTER, 60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

### BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Returns £750; light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; good house, rent low; price £400, part can remain.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Main road, very profitable Light Retail; returns £400, with Post Office, worth about £100 per annum; price £475.

**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—Returns £1,100; good market town; capable of increase; large house and premises; price £700.

**KENT.**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; no heavy trade; returns over £700; price £450.

£1,500 returns average for last 3 years; first-class Retail and Dispensing; fine position of important Midland town; about 1,000 new prescriptions per annum; patents and everything at full prices; spacious house and premises; stock of the best quality, and in sound condition; at reduced prices returns could be doubled or trebled; price £1,200, about the value of stock and fixtures.

**CARDIFF.**—Retail, in good suburban position; returns, with only partial attention, £300; can be doubled; good house; lease at low rent; price £250.

## MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,  
30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.  
Established 1870.

VALUATIONS AND TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Twenty years' practical experience. Terms, which are strictly moderate, may be had on application.

### NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Market town; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,300, with good profits; moderate rent; excellent house and garden; price about £900, or offer.

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Large market town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £900; net profit £300, after paying all expenses; good house; price, valuation, about £700.

**SURREY.**—Good class Retail and Dispensing Business; returning £750; good profits; low rent; good house and garden; shop is handily fitted and well stocked; price £650, or valuation.

**SOUTH COAST** (Fashionable resort).—Retail and Dispensing Business; solely under management; returns £550, good profits; low rent; elegantly-fitted shop; price £400 or valuation; half can remain.

**PLYMOUTH.**—Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business returns £400, scope for increase; no opposition near; low rent; good house and garden; price £300; owner retiring after many years.

**KENT.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in principal street of important town; returns £700; good house; low rent; handsome shop; price £450, about value of stock and fixtures.

**SOUTHSEA (near).**—Genuine Retail and Prescribing Business in main road; returns £400; corner shop, good house, rent very low; owner going abroad will accept £200.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £4 weekly, and much neglected; rent £18; good house and well-stocked garden; should be doubled; price £75.

**MIDDLESEX** (8 miles out N.W.).—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £7 weekly under junior principal would do double; shop well fitted and stocked; good house, large garden stocked with fruit trees; price £200, less than valuation.

**LONDON, N.W.** (Death vacancy).—Retail and Dispensing Business; under management returns £1,000; net profits £400; excellent house; price £750, or first reasonable offer entertained.

Particulars of any of the above sent free on application.

Other Businesses, Town and Country, from £100 to £5,000.  
Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry St., Aldgate, London, E.C.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**FOR SALE.** Business in rising suburb of Newcastle; at valuation. Apply, W. S., care of Bicadsdale, York.

**ONE** of the largest Retail Establishments in the provinces for disposal; owner retiring; applicants must be prepared to invest £4,000 to £5,000 cash; introduction given; principal or solicitors only treated with. Address, in first instance, "Pharmacy," at Horncastle's, 61 Cheapside, London, E.C.

**£400 OR OFFER.**—Midland County; Light Retail Business, occupying a corner position in main road; returns £800, entirely under manager and apprentice; owner retiring, will accept £400, or reasonable offer; exceptional bargain. W. S., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## Mr. G. B. CROCKER,

Trade Valuer. Transfer Agent, & Accountant,  
**15 WALBROOK, E.C.**

**MIDLANDS.**—An old-established Retail and Dispensing, with local Wholesale trade, returning £1,800 yearly; to effect an early sale valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted.

**BUCKS.**—Good-class Country trade; returns £250; price £500; good house and garden; long lease, at low rent.

**ESSEX.**—An unopposed Village Business; returns £400; rent £20; price £250; now under the management of a junior.

**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £450; price £450; plenty of scope to do double the trade.

**NOTTS.**—Mixed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £1,100; price £700, or valuation; terms can be arranged.

**LONDON, W.**—Good-class Suburban Business; returns over £1,000; price £800; large house; handsome pharmacy; specially recommended as a reliable investment.

**LONDON, S.**—Good-class Dispensing trade; returns £1,200; price £1,100; very profitable; long lease; good house and garden.

Valuations for Private or Transfer conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Terms on application.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

**A GENUINE** improving Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in good country town; incoming about £700; good house; easy rent; exceptional opportunity; no agents. "Ajax," Messrs. Barroo, Harveys & Co., Gipton Street, E.C.

**PRESCRIBING** and Light Retail Chemist's Business in busy Birmingham suburb; returns £400, at fully half profit; good prices, no patents; unusually comfortable corner house; good opening for pushing man; can be immensely improved; price £300 everything; owner entering medical profession. Apply, Goodeve & Evans, 35 Cannon Street, Birmingham.

**A SPLENDID** opening for a Doctor in the country, in the opinion of an established Chemist, who will give every assistance. "Paradox," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

### LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES FOR SALE, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JAMES CROPPER

**MESSRS. COLE & SON** are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Bull Hotel, Long Sutton, on Friday, the 9th of January, 1891, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all that substantially-built Property, situate in the Market Place, Long Sutton, in the centre of the town, comprising a large and commodious CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S SHOP AND OFFICE, with large dining room on the same floor, also a large drawing-room over the shop, with five bedrooms, dressing-room and closets, a large cellar and kitchen underground, together with a three-floor Warehouse and other necessary buildings, the whole being now in the occupation of Mr. J. E. Townsend, under a lease for seven years, from October 1st, 1890, at the annual rent of £55. A good druggist's business has been carried on for over 50 years on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

MOSSOP & MOSSOP,

Solicitors, Long Sutton.

## TENDER.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

### ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.

Contract for Drugs and Chemicals.

**THE** Governors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Drugs and Chemicals for three months ending April 15th, 1891. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office. Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes accompanied by samples, when so required, addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tender for Drugs," on or before Monday, the 29th inst., at noon. The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. (By order)

16 December, 1890.

THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.

## TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**GOOD** Corner Shop, frontage to two streets; this is an exceptional opportunity for Chemist to establish a good trade, being in a very populous neighbourhood, no business of the kind being anywhere near; rent £28. For further particulars apply, H. C. Davies, 43 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, near Birmingham.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—First-class Shop and Dwelling-house, on a busy main thoroughfare, surrounded by a densely-populated neighbourhood and leading to the wealthy and fashionable suburb of Edgbaston; Chemist has occupied the premises for 30 years; no fixtures, stock or goodwill to pay for; alterations made if required; rent £70; unusual opportunity. Apply immediately, Marrott's Estate Office, 21A Juge Street, Birmingham.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**A**SSISTANT; aged 20 to 30; single; indoors. Apply personally from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., at 62 Upper Tollington Park, N.

**W**ANTED immediately, Temporary Assistant, able to Prescribe and Extract Teeth; Welsh preferred. J. J. Thomas, Chemist, Rhymney, Mon.

**J**UNIOR (Welsh) for 3 to 6 months; used to a Mixed Country trade, including grocery. Full particulars, references and salary, to R. J. Roberts, 9 College Green, Towyn, Merioneth.

**W**ANTED, a qualified Assistant to be at Branch or Principal establishment. Apply, stating age, salary required, and photo (indoors), E. C. Ashford, Chemist, Northampton.

**W**ANTED, competent Assistant for good-class business; good references indispensable; qualification by exam. not absolutely necessary; indoors. Francis & Co., Chemists, Wrexham.

**I**MMEDIATELY, an active Junior to put up stock and assist at dispensing and retail; aged about 20. Apply with full particulars, to J. R. Falkner, 33 Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill W.

**C**LERK, Junior, wanted for office of Wholesale Druggist in City; one acquainted with Export work preferred. Apply, stating salary required, to No. 50/50, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**S**URGEON'S Wholesale.—Wanted, a competent Man at Wet Counter; must have had experience in a Wholesale House; with Minor qualification preferred. Address, T. V., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**A**T ONCE, Dispenser (indoors); must be quick and experienced good salary to a suitable man seeking permanency. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing carte if convenient, to Lewis, Drug Stores, 22 & 24 Great Portland Street, W. Also smart Counterman wanted.

**W**ANTED, January 15, a married Assistant, qualified, competent Dispenser, for a good-class business; references must bear strictest investigation; to live at business house. Send age, height, and number of family, and photo if possible, references and salary required, to J. Ward, 39 Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

**W**ANTED, last week in January, for Mixed business, a good Junior Assistant, of gentlemanly appearance, energetic business habits, able to Extract Teeth, and Prescribe; indoors. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, salary, experience, references, &c., to A. Smith, 5 High Street, Newport, Mon.

**E**ARLY in January, experienced Counterman (indoors); must be active, good Salesman, and obliging; one who has lived in a first-class cash business preferred. Apply, stating particulars of salary, &c., to X. Messrs Hodgkinson & Co., 101 White Cross Street, E.C. Also competent Dispenser wanted at once.

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**L**Ocum-Tenens; excellent references; varied experience; qualified. "Locum," Trinity Square, Llandudno.

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**J.** MASON, Walton Well Road, Oxford, Chemists' Temporary Manager is disengaged; good references; could make out Christmas.

**E**ARLY in January; Dispenser; town preferred; aged 21; 7 years' experience; state particulars. Trammer, Bishop Middleham, Ferry Mill.

**A**SSISTANT in good-class business, with time for study; 7 years' experience; aged 24; height 5 ft. 8 in.; disengaged January. "Assistant," 117 Uxbridge Road, W.

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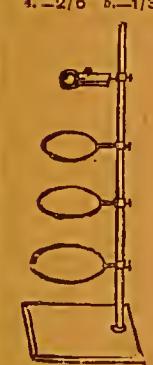
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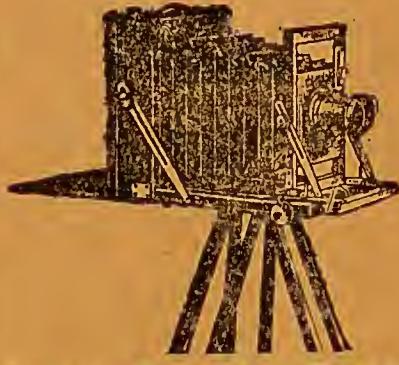
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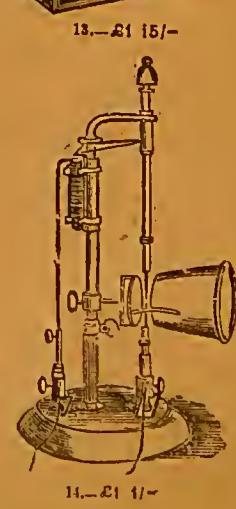


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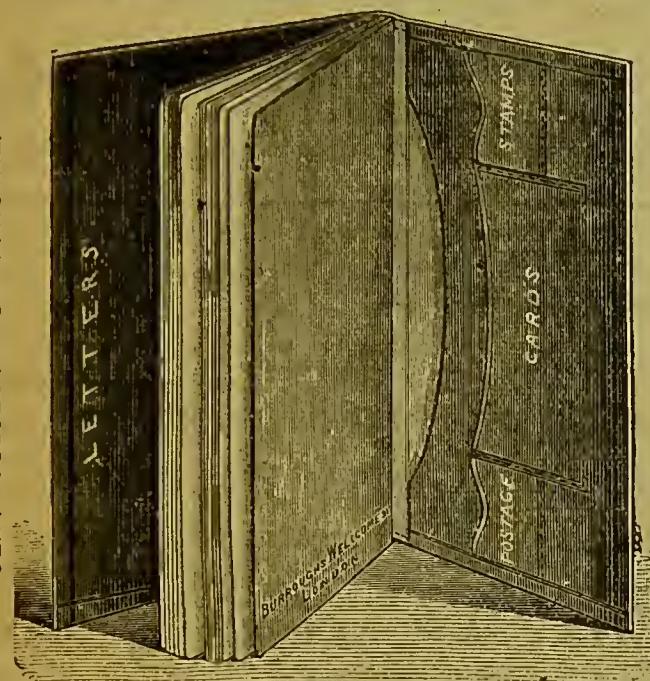
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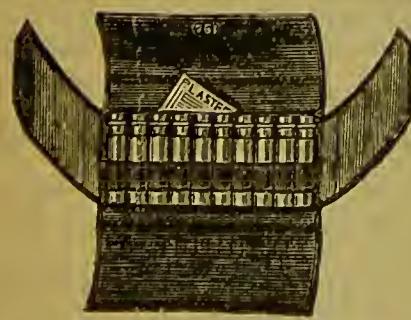
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See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th, 1874.



ESTABLISHED 1859.

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**THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA ADDITIONS.**

Copies of this work will be sent to any chemist, post free, on receipt of the published price, 1s.

**CIRCULARS TO THE TRADE.**

Firms who wish to address chemists and druggists throughout the British Empire in the most effective manner should apply to the Publisher of this journal for particulars of our Winter Issue, which will be published on January 31, 1891, and in which we shall be prepared to stitch 11,000 circulars. This offers an excellent opportunity for profitable advertising.

**VOLUME XXXVII.**

With this issue the thirty-seventh volume of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is completed, and, in addition to the usual literary matter, we include in the issue a comprehensive Index of the volume. It will be seen that this index covers only the last six months, as a similar one for the first half of the year was included in our issue of June 28. The index is a telling record of the wide value of this journal. It shows that no section of the drug and chemical trades has been neglected, and the sketch of the year's progress given on page 878 *et seq.* is a wonderful testimony to the variety of branches into which pharmaceutical energy, both commercial and technical, nowadays permeates. Knowledge is not for a day, but for all time. Hence busy people who want to keep themselves in touch with what is valuable in the past, as well as the living realities of the present, cannot do better than send the six-and-twenty numbers for the past six months to the binder without delay.

**Trade Report.**

**Notice to Retail Buyers:**—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, December 24.

BUSINESS has been exceedingly quiet since the date of our last report, and the markets are poorly frequented and practically closed for the year. No public sales of interest to druggists or drysalters have taken place since last Thursday, with the exception of the Central American indigo sales on December 19, when 527 serons Guatemala indigo (about one-half of which were of the new crop) passed the hammer. About 340 serons were sold at steady rates for the ordinary grades, but at a decline of from 1d. to 3d. per lb. on medium and good qualities. In drugs there has been scarcely any business to report this week. In quinine some transactions have been made. Yesterday 10,000 oz. B. & S. second-hand sold at 12d. per oz., on the spot, and the Brunswick agents reported a sale of 10,000 oz. for June delivery, at 12½d. per oz. The representative of the American quinine manufacturers, who has been endeavouring to engineer a combination here recently, sailed again for the States at the end of last week. Nothing has been allowed to transpire with regard to the result of his mission. Refined camphor has been offered as low as 1s. 6½d. per lb. net for foreign brands by second-hand holders this week, but at the close of our report the feeling is rather better again, and 1s. 7d. per lb. is mentioned as the very lowest price. The English manufacturers have not changed their quotations. In quicksilver second-hand holders have declined to 9d. per bottle, at which figure there has been a very considerable amount of business, after which 9d. 1s. again became the quotation. The importer's price has not been altered from 9d. 5s. The holders of Mitcham oil of peppermint have again advanced their prices. The distillers ask from 28s. to 30s. per lb. for good quality oil, but it might be possible yet to buy one or two second-hand parcels at 27s. per lb. perhaps. American oil (H.G.H.) is held for 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot nominally, but we do not hear of any business in this article. The prices in America are above the London parity. Cascara sagrada is quoted here nominally at 32s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt., the quotation from the United States being about 37s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. Citric and tartaric acids remain unchanged and quiet, the former at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d., the latter at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. Carbolic crystals are also unchanged, but we understand that liquid carbolic acid is becoming rather scarce just now, and that it is difficult to obtain delivery of parcels contracted for. The shellac trade is exceedingly dull; at the close of last week a moderate amount of business was reported at 87s. per cwt. cash terms for good second orange, and 81s. for ditto garnet lac (A.C.) on the spot. For March delivery 85s. per cwt. has been paid. Gambier has been quiet, and without business. Soda and potash salts, in common with other heavy chemicals, remain firm, but without alteration in price. Cream of tartar is still slowly sinking in price, 92s. 6d. to 93s. per cwt. being the present quotation for best French crystals. In spices a somewhat firmer tone is reported; black Singapor pepper for shipment has been sold at firm prices. In white Penang pepper there have been small spot sales at 5½d. per lb., and a fair amount of business is reported for shipment, both in Penang and Singapore white pepper. Cloves are also reported a trifle higher, with business in Zanzibars at 3½d. for January-March, up to 3¾d. per lb. for April-June. On the spot 3½d. per lb. has also been paid for fair quality. Honey and castor oil steady, but without much business. Kola nuts dull and lower; a sale of 5 bags, described as "very fine," was reported from Liverpool at 6d. per lb. a few days ago. Opium and morphia quiet, but steady.

## General News.

ALDERMAN W. GOWAN CROSS, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Shrewsbury, has this week been appointed a justice of the peace of that borough.

ABERDEEN ASSISTANT-PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.—The appointment of Mr. Henry Thomas Jones as assistant-professor of chemistry has been approved by the University Court. Mr. Jones acted as interim professor, and his services in that respect are to be substantially acknowledged.

THE HULL CORPORATION ASYLUM Committee have just appointed Mr. J. W. Robinson, 9, Myton Gate, to supply drugs, and Mr. B. M. Stoakes, chemist, Whitefriars Gate, aerated waters, for the ensuing six months. Mr. Savage, Blanket Row, Hull, has just been appointed druggist to the Hull Board of Guardians for the ensuing quarter.

IRISH REGISTERED DRUGGISTS.—The following chemists and druggists—Messrs. Samuel Parker Boyd (Dublin) and Arthur H. Jones (Doneraile)—having submitted to an examination in accordance with the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1876, Amendment Act, 1890, section 7, have been certified by the examiner to have passed, and to be qualified to keep open shop for the sale of poisons.

WHERE WAS THE LAUGH?—At the last meeting of the Clerkenwell Vestry, Mr. Edwin Weston drew the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act had been amongst the chemists and druggists to take samples, and their analyst (Mr. Colwell) had found one sample, at any rate, to be adulterated. Members laughed at him (the speaker) when he suggested that such samples be taken, but where was the laugh now? (Laughter.)

PRESENTATION TO MESSRS. SILVERLOCK'S FOREMAN.—On Tuesday in last week Mr. Edward Hicks, foreman, in the employment of H. Silverlock, printer, Blackfriars, was presented by his fellow-workmen with a purse of money and illuminated address to commemorate the completion of fifty years' service with that firm. The presentation was supplemented by a substantial gift from the firm, and the occasion was enlivened by a grand concert. This is the third jubilee in connection with Mr. Silverlock's establishment within nine years.

A DISPENSER COMPLAINED OF.—At the last meeting of the Camberwell Guardians, on December 19, Mr. J. A. Lyon in the chair, the Dispensary Committee brought up a report dealing with some allegations which had been made against the dispenser, Mr. Snell. The committee in their report stated that, in consequence of the delay in the dispensing of the medicine, the poor people were compelled to wait until an unnecessarily late hour. Mr. Dowton recommended Mr. Snell's dismissal; but after some discussion the subject was deferred for a month.

AÉRATED WATERS AND THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—At Worship Street Police Court, on December 19, George Julier, mineral-water maker, of St. George's East, was fined 10*l* under the Merchandise Marks Act for applying a false trade description. Mr. Webb prosecuted for the Mineral Waters Trade Protection Society, and Mr. J. Davis defended. The defendant sold certain of his own products in bottles bearing the trade-marks of White & Sons and the "Matlock" mineral-water makers. He had been previously fined for a similar offence.

THE WESTERN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (OF LONDON).—A meeting of this association was held at the Westbourne Restaurant on December 17, Mr. R. H. Parker, vice-president, in the chair. After some formal business, Mr. Hyslop read some practical and instructive notes on the "Ointments of the Pharmacopœia"; and an interesting and useful discussion followed, in which Messrs. Parker, Long, Mathews, and others took part. A case was mentioned in which very unpleasant effects had resulted from the use of ung. hydrarg. nitrat. made, by direction of the physician, with vaseline instead of lard and oil, as directed in the Pharmacopœia.

BRIGHTON CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of chemists' assistants held on December 17, at 208

King's Road Arches, by kind permission of Mr. Histed, pharmaceutical chemist (eighteen assistants present), it was decided to form an Assistants' Association with the title of "Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy." The following committee was appointed: Mr. Nosworthy, chairman; Mr. Bailey, hon. secretary and treasurer; Messrs. Price Colman, Timbury, Jefferson, Horsey and Colenutt. The rules and programme will be submitted to the members at the next general meeting to be held early in January. It was decided to inaugurate the session by a dinner to be held on Thursday, January 8, at Booth's Restaurant, East Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. Marshall Leigh has promised to take the chair.

THE JAPS ARE "CALUMISHED."—The Imperial Laboratory at Yokohama is indignant at some aspersions which have been cast upon the integrity of certain of its officials. It appears to have been stated that importers of drugs in Japan had to bribe the Japanese officials to get their drugs passed. This is what the laboratory authorities say about the matter:—"A text on the prohibitive Government analysis of drugs stated in *Japan Gazette* news of November 25 at the name of John Hartley shall, being almost entirely of no foundation, has been calumished us, but a matter referred to medicine in the statement seems to us to have had any reference to that requested from you for examination, moreover, as John Hartley himself is, we have heard, your acquaintance we beg greatly to oblige you for inquiring whether the above fact will be sure or not, hoping your kind reply in the matter."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Professor Dewar is to deliver a course of lectures adapted to a juvenile auditory on "Frost and Fire" at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, commencing on Saturday, December 27, 1890. Among the Friday evening lectures before Easter the following are announced:—"Some Applications of Photography," by Lord Rayleigh, M.A., D.C.L., &c.; "British Mosses," by Sir Edward Fry, Lord Justice, F.R.S.; "The Rejuvenescence of Crystals," by Professor J. W. Judd, F.R.S., F.G.S.; "Infectious Diseases, their Nature, Cause, and Mode of Spread," by Edward Emanuel Klein, M.D., F.R.S.; "Electric Meters, Motors, and Money Matters," by Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S. Professor Maymott Tidy, M.B., will give a course of three lectures on March 5, 12, and 19 on "Modern Chemistry in relation to Sanitation."

DR. KOCH'S REMEDY.—Dr. Petit submitted to the Society of Practical Medicine on Friday last a sample of a fluid composed by synthesis which he claims is precisely similar to Dr. Koch's lymph. The doctor produced two phials, one containing his own lymph and the other Dr. Koch's. The appearance of each was the same, and Dr. Petit declared that the reactions produced by his lymph in the laboratory corresponded exactly with those obtained with the German lymph, while experiments made upon tuberculous animals by means of inoculation also gave identical results. Telegrams from Berlin say that Dr. Koch has recently shown decided signs of weariness, his face being pale and his manner nervous. It is said that he is greatly agitated because the wholesale manufacture of lymph has proved a failure. Originally the lymph was prepared in small phials, but Minister Gossler ordered the speedy manufacture of large quantities. Now that the time for the process has expired, Dr. Koch finds that the lymph is totally spoiled, and his own private preparations of lymph material are destroyed.

DUNDEE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting held on Thursday, December 16, a paper on "Insectivorous Plants" was read by Mr. William Mair. Numerous specimens were exhibited of the various carnivorous plants, obtained from the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, which were much admired. The peculiar adaptation in each case for the capture of insects, and subsequent assimilation and digestion of them, was fully described. The subject was treated in an interesting style, calculated to awaken interest in studies botanical; and, although not directly connected with pharmacists, was recommended as a recreative study of an excellent character. After the paper and discussion, Mr. Mair drew attention to some specimens he had placed on the table, including samples of the three cerasio acids from Mr. Helbing, Lon-

don, and some *materia medica* specimens from Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co. Mr. James Petrie, Edinburgh, was elected an honorary member of the association. This meeting closed the first half of the current session, which will be resumed on January 15, when Mr. George Little will submit a few "Notes on the B.P. Ointments."

THE BELL TELEPHONE PATENT expired on December 9, 1890. The patentee has reaped a handsome reward for his ingenuity during the continuance of his patent, and the public will now be able to indulge in telephonic communications on a cheaper scale than heretofore. Already the various manufacturers of telephones are preparing to meet the anticipated great augmentation of the demand, and are in the market with such articles of this class as will be free from the royalties which still have to be paid upon the several improvements which have been made upon Bell's original instrument. Professor Bell's telephone consisted of a magnet, a coil, and a vibrating diaphragm. All telephones thus simply constructed may now be made by anybody, and, although such telephones are not so efficient or loud-speaking as those with the Hughes microphone or transmitter, they can be used with advantage over any but long lines. The patent for the Hughes transmitter will expire July 30, 1891, until which date it will not be possible for free telephones to be used for long distances and for large exchanges. Even when the Hughes patent has expired there are other kinds of transmitters, such as the Gower-Bell and the Crossley, which will be protected by patents for two years longer.

DEATH FROM OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.—An inquiry was held at Camberwell, on December 16, concerning the death of William Walter Chapman, aged 42, a chemist, lately carrying on business at 86, Queen's Road, Peckham. Mrs. Eliza Chapman, mother of the deceased, said the latter was a heavy drinker, and he was also in the habit of taking sleeping draughts. So far as she knew, he was in no trouble or difficulties. On the previous morning he did not rise at the usual time, and on witness going into the room she discovered him dead in bed. Dr. Cock said he had attended the deceased, who suffered from delirium tremens. He frequently complained of sleeplessness, and had told witness that he was in the habit of taking chloral. He would take crystals of chloral out of a bottle, and without troubling to weigh them would dissolve them in water and drink the potion. He had never heard the deceased threaten suicide; in fact, he always seemed most cheerful. Witness was called at 8 A.M. on Monday morning, and he then found the deceased cold and rigid. Close to the bed was a bottle containing a strong solution of chloral hydrate, about four ounces of which had been taken. He did not think the deceased took the dose intentionally, but that he had taken it carelessly. The jury, after some consideration, returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

DRUGS AND GUARDIANS.—At a meeting of the Rotherham Board of Guardians, the subject of the charge to the guardians of 12s. 6d. per oz. for quinine came forward again, on a letter from Mr. Joseph France, chemist, 43 Church Street, stating that early in February, and to the end of June, he was away from business ill, during which time the quinine was obtained. When his assistant asked him about the workhouse account being made out, he told him to charge the same prices as had previously been charged, and which had been his custom for the last twenty years, not even knowing at the time there were 4 oz. of quinine in it. He found, on referring back, that quinine cost 10s. per oz. in 1880, 9s. 6d. in 1882, and 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. in 1883 and 1884, and it was having in mind the fluctuating price of this drug when he confirmed the price charged to the guardians. In July, and before the account was paid, he asked Mr. Walton if the account was correct and satisfactory to the guardians, when he was informed that it was quite satisfactory. If there had been any question to raise as to price, he should have thought that would have been the proper time, and not to plead ignorance now. Under these circumstances, he declined to comply with so unbusinesslike a request, and especially after the treatment he had received at their hands. The letter was formally declared to be unsatisfactory. In the course of the conversation, the clerk said the cost for drugs for the twelve months ending December, 1889, was 38l. 5s. 6d.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—An open meeting was held on Wednesday, December 17. Mr. William Duncan read a note on "Solution of Litmus," in which he stated that the bleaching of plain watery solution is not due, as has been alleged, to the absorption of atmospheric gases, but to the presence and growth of micro-organisms, which withdraw oxygen from the litmus, thereby making it colourless; by exposure to the atmosphere, oxygen is again absorbed and the solution becomes blue. Hence the common expedient of preserving solution of litmus by keeping it in an open or loosely stoppered bottle. As the result of experiments, Mr. Duncan finds that by substituting chloroform water for distilled water a solution is obtained which is immune to the micro-organisms and is permanent. The same writer submitted a note on the "Estimation of Iron in presence of Glycerine." In this he called attention to the fact that in estimating Blaud's pills, containing glycerine, the reducing effect of the latter upon the volumetric solution leads to a considerable error in the results, in the same way as sugar does. Mr. Donald McEwan, president, next described thirty-one local plants which have been added to the Association's herbarium; and following him, Mr. John Findlay contributed a paper on "Pill Excipients," in which he stated that the confection of roses, prescribed by the Pharmacopoeia for massing pil. aloes barb., pil. aloes soc., and pil. plumbi c. opio, gives a mass with difficulty. For both the aloes pills he suggested the use of one drachm of compound decoction of aloes, or the same of fluid extract of liquorice in place of 1 oz. of confection of roses. Four grains of the pills would in that case be equal to 5 of the mass now official. For the treacle and glycerine in pil. aloes et myrrhae he suggested 1½ oz. of treacle only, and for the 6 grains of confection of roses in pil. plumbi c. opio he preferred 3 grains of fluid extract of liquorice. For pil. rhei co. he would use 3 oz. of treacle, and omit the glycerine entirely. Discussion and thanks followed. It was intimated that the next meeting would be held on January 7, when papers on "Extractum Belladonnæ," by W. B. Cowie, and "Tinctura Nucis Vomicae," by A. J. Dey, will be read.

#### EXTRACTS FROM DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Erskine, John Wilson, 166 Oakley Street, Chelsea, surgeon. Dated, December 15; filed, December 20; unsecured liabilities, 162l. 5s. 7d. Composition of 10s. in the pound, payable on or before the execution hereof.

	£ s. d.
Bowman & Co., R, London .. .. .. ..	85 2 5
Baines & Co., London .. .. .. ..	11 0 0
Farrow, C. P., London .. .. .. ..	21 0 0
Farrow & Jackson, London .. .. .. ..	13 6 11
Gentle, J. E., London .. .. .. ..	33 12 0
Hack, H., London .. .. .. ..	19 18 11
Humphreys Bros., London .. .. .. ..	13 2 4
Holland, E., London .. .. .. ..	13 4
Jones, P., London .. .. .. ..	43 10 9
Randall, F. J., London .. .. .. ..	19 12 11
Stagg, Mantle & Co., London .. .. .. ..	184 13 3
Shepherd & Discombe, London .. .. .. ..	64 10 6

Hayward, William Henry, 15 Wynnham Street, Plymouth, chemist's assistant and retail grocer and provision dealer. Trustee: Sidney Y. Lear, 36 Whimple Street, Plymouth, wholesale grocer. Dated January 15; filed, December 18; unsecured liabilities, 162l. 9s. 4d. estimated net assets, 30l.

	£ s. d.
Hayward, J. G. T., Plymouth .. .. .. ..	35 9 2
Lear & Co., Plymouth .. .. .. ..	17 19 10
Tout & Co., Plymouth .. .. .. ..	35 0

And 21s. in arrears 10s.

**Gazette.****PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

**Boys & Bradley**, St. Albans, surgeons and apothecaries.  
**Foxall & Peacock**, Mincing Lane, E.C., colonial brokers.  
**Hoehoe & Gould**, Park Gate, Finchley, surgeons and general medical practitioners.  
**Rooke, G., Cooke, J., & Cooke, J. A.** (under the style of J. & J. Cooke & Co.), Manchester, chemical manufacturers.  
**Tennant, C., & Partners (Limited)**, and the **Jarrow Chemical Company (Limited)**, Haverton Hill, Durham, saltmakers and chemical manufacturers.

**THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.****RECEIVING ORDERS.**

**Lycett, Ernest Forrest**, East Greenwich, crucible manufacturer.  
**Speller, Frederick Gray**, Forest Drive, West Leytonstone, late of Mincing Lane, City, colonial broker.

**ADJUDICATION.**

**Cooper, John Nield**, Hyde, surgeon and late licensed victualler.

**THE NEW EXAMINATION FOR IRISH DRUGGISTS.**

THE first examination, under the new Irish Pharmacy Act, for registered druggists, was held at Queen's College, Belfast, on Tuesday, Dr. D. J. McKinney being the examiner. There were thirty-six candidates, representing traders who have started in business in Belfast and other Ulster towns since 1875. The proceedings lasted from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. The

**QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES**

were as follows:—

**Arithmetic.**—1. Add together 1,483, 796, 39, 40,745, 5,860, 50,007.  
 2. Subtract 584.076 from 15,100,003.  
 3. Multiply 9,487.352 by 4,731,246.  
 4. Divide 143,255 by 4,093; explain the operation and show that it is correct.

**Pharmacy.**—1. Write out a list of the poisons contained in part 1 of the Schedule to the Poisons Act.

2. State all the requirements of the Act regulating the sale of arsenic by retail.

3. What are synonyms for acidum carbolicum, hydrargyri sulphuridum, hydrargyri ammoniatum, plumhi oxidum, pilula saponis composita, spiritus aetheris compositus, zinci sulphas?

4. How would you distinguish the following:—Sulphate of zinc and sulphate of magnesia, bitter and sweet almonds, oxalic acid and crystallised sugar, arsenic and bicarbonate of soda?

5. Enumerate preparations containing opium best known under other names.

To the pharmacy paper was appended this note:—"Sulphuric ether, by order of Lord Lieutenant in Council, must now be labelled 'Poison,' and may only be sold by qualified persons."

Subjoined are the names of those who passed:—Campbell Blakely Abernethy, Samuel E. A. Acheson, John Beattie, Jas. Brown, Jas. A. Campbell, Robt. Campbell, Thos. Campbell, Joseph Canavan, Joseph Chapman, Isaac Dawson, Wm. Doig, Chas. Gilson, S. Gilson, W. J. Gibson, Thos. B. Gorman, John Gray, Wm. Hazlett, David Jackson, Wm. Lytle, Thos. McCabe, Samuel McDonnell, David Mellroy, Wm. J. Rankin, James Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Samuel M. Reid, John Harper Shaw, Wm. Shaw, Robt. Smith, Samuel Turkington, Jacob Walsh, John Watson, Robt. Watson.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN CONSULS' REPORTS.****ITALY.**

**The Naples Oil Industry.** There are in the province of Naples 140 oil mills, all working on very antiquated principles—not a single one being a steam mill. A total of 780 workmen are employed in them. They work on an average thirty-eight days every year, and produce an aggregate of 4,200 hectolitres of olive oil.

**Chemicals.** In the same province there are thirty-one chemical works, employing 373 hands. Sulphuric and nitric acids, matches, soap, and blacking are the principal products.

**PERU.**

**Coca.** Two establishments exist in Peru for preparing cocaine from the coca-leaf, one in Lima and one in Callao. During 1889 1,730 kilos. of cocaine were exported to Europe, principally for Germany. No statistical data are forthcoming concerning the amount of production of leaves, but in the year 1888 28,660 kilos. were exported through the port of Callao.

**SPAIN.**

**Essential-oil Distilling.** From Garrucha, in the consular district of Malaga, the British consul writes:—"Attention has been paid to the growing of scent-producing plants, and some plantations of the lemon-scented geranium have been made successfully in Vera and in the Cabrera hills, where an experimental establishment for the extraction of the essential oils has been put up. The climate is specially suited to the growing of such plants as the above, heliotrope, gardenias, lavender, &c., and wherever irrigation can be obtained very large profits can be made in this way. Rosemary, thyme, and a species of lavender (*Lavandula stoechas*) grow wild upon the hills in considerable quantities. The eucalyptus-tree has been introduced some years, and grows with marvellous rapidity wherever it can obtain moisture. It is sufficiently matured for use in timbering mines at seven years, and if successive plantations of seven sections, say, were made each year they would begin to yield large returns from year to year after the first seven."

"There are large tracts of land here left completely barren, whilst the waters of two rivers run neglected into the sea. As in the case of all the industries of this district agriculture suffers from the scarcity of capital. Native capitalists do not employ their money in trade, and any works of importance have to be undertaken by foreign capital or done by the Government."

**Openings for British Commerce.** "I would again," says our consul at Malaga, "call the attention of British merchants, both wholesale and retail, to the fact that, with the exercise of caution and energy, there is a good deal of money to be made in this part of Spain. In spite of the high duties there is a good demand for English goods, and the supply does not anything like equal what the demand would be if traders would consent to fair, instead of exorbitant, returns; but there is no competition. The climate of Malaga being what it is—the healthiest and the finest in Europe—the place must, in spite of itself, improve. The number of English and American visitors who come here increases every year, and many are turned away for want of accommodation."

**HOPE FOR THE BALD.**—A New York doctor has discovered that grafts of hairy skin put on the billiard-ball parts of the head led to a profuse crop all over. He took grafts from a patient's own scalp by means of the entaceous punch, and transplanted them into holes of the same size made by the same instrument in the bare tissue. Four grafts were made, and he waited several weeks to see whether the hair would grow. It did. He then made transplantations from another patient's scalp, and these also grew and bore hair luxuriantly. It must be laborious and painful, not to say patchy; but there is hope for those who are bald and feel it.

## Legal Reports.

### MORE BEECHAM-PILL CASES.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court on December 19, before Mr. Justice Stirling, Mr. Eve had three motions in actions at the instance of the proprietors of Beecham's pills, to restrain country chemists and druggists from selling as "Beecham's pills" pills not manufactured by the plaintiffs. The first defendant was Thomas Buck, chemist and druggist, 9 East Street, Middlesborough, and in this case counsel stated that the parties had agreed to treat this motion as the hearing of the action, and that the defendant consented to perpetual injunction, he paying the costs and a certain sum as damages. A similar course was to be followed in the second case—that, namely, against J. W. Varlow, chemist and druggist, Mile End Road, South Shields.

His lordship made orders in each of these cases, giving effect to the arrangements agreed upon.

Mr. Eve said that the third application was against Robert Colling, chemist and druggist, 18 Mandale Road, South Stockton, but, as this defendant did not appear, he could only apply for interim injunction until the trial of the action. He stated that there was evidence of eight different cases in which this defendant had sold as "Beecham's" pills which were not manufactured by the plaintiffs.

His lordship granted interim injunction in terms of the notice of motion.

### SALE OF METHYLATED LAUDANUM.

AT the Congleton Police Court last week, John Albert Ford, chemist, of Lawton Street, Congleton, was summoned at the instance of Mr. John Kehoe, Inland Revenue officer, for selling, on October 24, a quantity of laudanum in the preparation of which methylated spirit had been used. Mr. E. Abbott, Supervisor of Inland Revenue for the Macclesfield district, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Ford defended himself.

Mr. Abbott said the Commissioners of Inland Revenue looked upon this as a grave offence. The pure spirit which should be used cost a guinea per gallon, and chemists who sold the inferior article acted unfairly towards those who sold genuine laudanum. Laudanum containing methylated spirit was very dangerous for internal purposes. Mr. Ford could not plead ignorance, for he was served with a notice calling his attention to the matter some time ago. He (Mr. Abbott) was rather surprised at the defendant pleading not guilty, for he had already memorialised the Commissioners, and asked that the case might be compromised. The Commissioners refused to entertain the proposal, as the defendant was liable to a penalty of 100*l.*, and they desired the case to be dealt with by the bench. Mr. Ford in his letters mentioned that this stuff was purchased on the occasion of a sale on the death of Mr. Goode, a late chemist in Congleton. Mr. Goode was not there to answer for himself, and he considered Mr. Ford's allusion to him was most uncalled for, and a great reflection on Mr. Goode. The auctioneer who conducted the late Mr. Goode's sale was present, and he would swear that only one bottle of this tincture was disposed of, and that was not sold to the defendant.

Toomas Edmund Wright, an Excise officer, proved the purchase of an ounce bottle of laudanum at defendant's shop on October 24, for which he paid 5*d.* After receiving it he uncorked the bottle, and remarked to the defendant that it smelt very strongly of methylated spirit. The defendant made no reply to this remark.

Defendant: I beg your pardon. I said, "Does it? That is strange."

Witness (continuing) said he then sealed the bottle, and told defendant that it would be sent for analysis.

Mr. Charles Proctor, F.I.C., F.C.S., an analyst at Somerset House, said he had analysed the laudanum, and found it to have been prepared with methylated spirit.

Mr. William Hilditch, auctioneer, who conducted the sale of the late Mr. C. Goode's stock, said there was only one bottle of tincture of laudanum in the stock, and that was

sold by private treaty. Defendant did not buy any laudanum at the sale.

The defendant said, in reply, that he bought between fifty and sixty bottles at Mr. Goode's sale. Some of them were labelled, but there were four or five without labels, and he afterwards found that one of the latter contained laudanum, and it was out of that bottle that he supplied the laudanum to the Excise officer. He admitted having written to Somerset House, but his sole reason for doing so was to ask the authorities to be as lenient as possible in the matter, and to endeavour to prevent the case from coming before the bench, as it might injure him in his business. He thought that Mr. Abbott might have mentioned that fact, and not, as he had done, put a wrong complexion upon the letters.

Mr. Abbott at this point handed up the letters to the bench, with the remark that he desired to be perfectly straightforward in the matter.

Defendant (continuing) said he had no idea of casting any reflection on the way in which the late Mr. Goode conducted his business, as for many years before his death the business was in the hands of assistants; but among the bottles that he purchased was the one containing laudanum. He did not examine it minutely, as he had lost the power of smell, and had to judge to a great extent upon the taste.

After a consultation the bench fined the defendant 10*l.* and 16*s.* 6*d.* costs of the Court.

### SALICYLIC ACID—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT PROSECUTION.

AT the Glasgow Sheriffs' Court, December 18, Thomas George Stoddart, chemist, 376 Argyle Street, Glasgow, was charged with committing a breach of section 17 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by refusing to sell to two inspectors under the Act a quarter of an ounce of salicylic acid, for the purposes of analysis, on December 3. Mr. Stoddart's defence was that, although he had a small quantity of the acid in his shop, he had given instructions that it was not to be sold, in consequence of the report of a case which he had seen in the newspapers (and of which we gave full reports at the time) of a chemist in another part of the city having been prosecuted for selling the acid, which was of impure quality. The Sheriff gave the accused the benefit of the doubt in the case, and dismissed the charge, at the same time stating that it was a bad explanation to give the inspector to say that he had plenty of the stuff, but would not supply it.

### Personalities.

MR. RICHARD TICE, late manager to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), of Shanghai, has purchased the business of Mr. W. Gillam Gale, at 4 Dalston Lane, N.

MR. J. E. VAUSE, late senior assistant with Messrs. Alsop & Quilter, Sloane Street, has acquired the old-established business of the late Mr. Hickley, 297 Edgware Road, W., which will be carried on in future as Vause's first-class drug stores.

MR. T. FAWSSETT, for many years connected with Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, is now with Messrs. Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited), of Curtain Road, and will take part in the management of this business. The same firm have arranged with Mr. James Wright, for many years representative of Messrs. Lorimer & Moyes, of Glasgow, to act as their selling agent in Scotland. He will have offices and a showroom at 111 Union Street, Glasgow.

MESSRS. SHADFORD & CO. (Limited), of Spalding, whose registration as a limited company was announced last week, ask us to state that the capital of the company is almost entirely subscribed by Messrs. Thomas Bloodworth, chemist and druggist, and Thomas Shadford Epton [described as "druggist's clerk"], who take 150 shares each. Mr. Bloodworth was lately manager for Messrs. Starton & Sons Peterborough. He will take charge of the retail department and Mr. Epton of the wholesale.

## DRUGS FOR ISLINGTON.

AT the weekly meeting of the Islington Board of Guardians on Thursday, Mr. Councillor Elliott, chairman, presiding, the Clerk (Mr. E. Davey) reported that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, he had written to six large drug firms, asking them to tender for the supply of drugs for the two workhouses and various dispensaries of the parish for the next twelve months. Messrs. Baiss Brothers had written, in reply, saying that they had quoted prices so often under similar circumstances without success that they were not inclined to send samples again.

Mr. STONELAKE: I don't blame them.

Mr. DEARING: Nor I. They have had enough of it.

The CLERK said he also wrote to four of the Board's medical officers and four of the dispensers, asking them to examine and report upon the samples. In response four of the dispensers and one medical man attended, and they had reported that the samples marked "C" were decidedly the best, and those marked "A" and "B" were equally second best.

A GUARDIAN expressed surprise that only one of the four medical men acceded to the Board's request to examine the samples.

The CLERK said he was informed by one of the doctors that a good many medical men did not understand much about drugs.

Dr. SLATER: I can endorse that.

Mr. LAMBERT: What do you know about drugs?

Dr. SLATER: Very little. I know the action of drugs.

The CLERK said he found that sample "O" was that of Messrs. Herrings & Co., who offered to supply drugs at 10 per cent. off the schedule prices. The samples marked "A" and "B" were sent in by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, who offered a discount of 12½ per cent., and Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, who offered 20 per cent. off. The other two firms offered a discount—one of 20 per cent., and one of 10 per cent.

Mr. FURLONG moved that the tender of Messrs. Herrings & Co. be accepted. The report showed that their samples were decidedly the best, and it had always been a practice with the Board to accept the best drugs. They did not so much study the cost as the quality of the drugs, and it had been found that the cheapest drugs were in the long run the dearest.

Mr. HOLLYMAN seconded.

Mr. STONELAKE desired to support the motion because, while an advocate for economy, he thought in the matter of drugs they ought not to think of the price so much as the quality.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Board to make sure that the prices were not so arranged that 10 per cent. off really meant the schedule prices.

The CLERK said he generally found that when the discount was taken off the prices of the various firms were about the same.

Miss VARLEY wished to know how it was that out of five sets of samples sent in only three had been reported upon?

The CHAIRMAN said there was no doubt the five samples were examined very carefully; but it was no use making any report upon the inferior ones.

Miss VARLEY: We ought to know whether the others were examined.

The CLERK said the whole of the samples were examined.

The motion to give the contract to Messrs. Herrings & Co. was then agreed to.

GARDEN RHUBARB may be food for the majority, but is evidently poison for a few persons; it produces bloody urine and other kidney troubles, owing to the formation of oxalate of calcium. The drinking of hard water is favourable to the trouble. As the poisoning seems to be an idiosyncrasy with some individuals, it is well to watch children when eating this article of food and learn if it affects them. An examination of the urine will show the first symptoms.—Dr. H. M. Whelpley in *Drug. Bull.*

## THE ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA.

## FROM THE MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW.

THE medical papers do not appear to be enamoured of the "Additions," and seem to take the thin volume as something of a joke. The *Lancet* in its final notice says:—"Great things should be compared with great, the small with small. The small book of Additions now issued therefore challenges comparison with the similar work of 1874 rather than with the more pretentious Pharmacopœia of 1885. Still, it presents a noteworthy deviation from previous Pharmacopœias in that now, for the first time, the aid of practical pharmacists, selected by the Pharmaceutical Society, has been invoked. The result is curious. A certain amount of respect has to be shown to the previous issues—respect indicated by a somewhat slavish imitation of style of arrangement and of diction—but otherwise the formulae employed bear a strong resemblance to those in the B.P.C. Formulary." After mentioning the names of the articles which have been introduced, our contemporary proceeds to say:—"It is not easy to account for the inclusion of picrotoxin: of the eleven bodies who contributed suggestions towards the formation of the list, only three voted for its recognition, and all three hailed from one centre. Terehena pura and papain received more votes, while resorcin, hyoscin, and exalgin were equal favourites, and yet none of these found acceptance at the hands of the Pharmacopœia Committee. Indeed, the fact appears to be that after collating the various suggestions received from the medical bodies, the list was submitted to practical pharmacists engaged in retail pharmacy, and subsequently further amended by the Pharmacopœia Committee."

In a previous notice the *Lancet* referred to the new names which had been coined for substances already well known under various registered trade-marks. It now proceeds to say that "of these substances the amount of information vouchsafed is strikingly scanty, and is apparently intended to discourage any attempt at imitation—in fact, it consists of little more than a definition. . . . On the other hand, whenever chemical formulae appear, they are split up so as to indicate the assumed radicles, and the chemical constitution is given as a synonym. Space, therefore, is found for the insertion of the following sufficiently terrible though chemically interesting names: — Phenyl-dimethyl pyrazolone; benzoyl-sulphonic-imide; diethylsulphon-dimethyl-methane. Most of the synonyms hitherto inserted in the Pharmacopœia betrayed the identity of some substance which was known to the laity, and occasionally prescribed or even asked for under some simple common term. The instances above mentioned appear pedantic rather than helpful; they certainly do not conform to custom. It would be interesting to see a patient's face on finding 'Diethylsulphon-dimethyl-methane' in his prescription. Still this a minor matter, and the utility of these Additions to the Pharmacopœia is not likely to be impaired by this occasional exuberance of chemical fancy."

The *Medical Press* of this week commences its criticism by saying that "the Medical Council has been graciously pleased to publish what might without any great stretch of imagination be called a comic Christmas number of the British Pharmacopœia in the shape of an Addendum." It proceeds to inform its readers of the auspices under which the Addendum has been produced, and presuming that the duty of the Pharmaceutical Committee "was confined to tendering advice respecting the defining and preparing of the various additions submitted to them, and that they were not at liberty to advocate new lines of departure, although it is just possible that from the nature of their avocations many of them may have been in a better position to judge of the requirements of medical men than the committee on which the duty actually devolved."

The introduction of hamamelis, hydrastis and "euonymin" are looked upon with favour, and "the adoption of picrotoxin is to be commended [how doctors do differ!], although we must confess that the definition is not very satisfactory. We are left in doubt as to whether the authorities—if they may be so called—regard it as an alkaloid, a glucoside, or simply a combination of active principles. The dose is given as

from  $\frac{1}{100}$  to  $\frac{1}{30}$  gr., but there is no note of warning that it is a very active substance, and that the maximum dose, frequently repeated is not unlikely to lead to the production of tetanus. It is difficult to suppress a smile at finding that nitrite of sodium is rendered official, and that the dose is given as from 2 to 5 grains. Only a few years ago it would have been considered almost a penal offence to have prescribed it."

Next the new names receive some attention. "We were somewhat dismayed," says the *Medical Press*, "at failing to discover the names of certain familiar drugs, such as anti pyrine, antifebrin, saccharin, lanolin, iohthyl, salol, and iodol, and we were still more disconcerted by finding certain other names, such as phenazonum, adeps lanæ hydrosus, and glusidum, with which we were obliged to confess our want of familiarity. We were somewhat relieved, however, by finding on closer examination that phenazonum was only our old friend antipyrene under another name, that the identity of saccharin has been skilfully masked under the term glusidum, and that adeps lanæ hydrosus was nothing more than the common or domestic lanoline. After all the talk about the iniquities of 'the advertising chemist,' this is distinctly comic, and reflects much credit on the ingenuity of the Medical Council. Salol and iodol we have, up to the present been unable to identify, but we hope to discover them in due course. The authors of the Addendum seem to have foreseen the difficulty which would be experienced by people of ordinary ability in remembering that antipyrene is now phenazonum, and have kindly introduced as a synonym for their special benefit the term phenyldimethylpyrazolone, a word which has the advantage of containing only twenty-four letters. We have no doubt, that phenyldimethylpyrazolone will be largely prescribed, possibly in conjunction with benzolsulphonicimide and diethylsulphonidomethylmethane. These drugs are likely to become popular as domestic remedies. Would it be indiscreet to ask what influences have been at work to secure the omission of extract of malt and pancreatin, and why the opportunity has been lost of strengthening our list of flavouring agents? Stramonium-leaves have been restored, but the green iodide of mercury for some inscrutable reason has been left out in the cold... Sulphur lozenges have of course, been adopted, and will for a time be extensively employed. When we are told that they are to be dried at 'a moderate temperature,' we are distinctly puzzled. What is a 'moderate temperature' and why were we not told that they should be made 'of the size of a piece of chalk'? The Medical Council is unmindful of its opportunities. In conclusion, what can we say? Has the work been well done? and does it answer our expectations? We can honestly say that it is as good as its predecessors, and that it is as good as could have been reasonably expected under the circumstances. Fourteen different committees have had it in hand for over a year. We are not prepared to say that two men and a boy—two practical pharmacologists and a chemist's assistant—might not have turned out a work equally good in a couple of days, but that perhaps is beside the question."

**CUTTING IN THE STATES.**—It is reported that in Albany all the retailers with two exceptions have signed a paper refusing to handle Hood's sarsaparilla, owing to their being obliged to sell it without profit in competition with a large dry-goods house.

**ENGLISH MONEY** appears to be very plentiful in the United States just now if we may judge from the number of syndicates and trusts which are formed. "Enterprising people the English," said an American to an English lord recently. "They will own the commerce of the world before long." "You are right," exclaimed the aristocrat. "Do you know," continued the American, "that an English syndicate has just concluded a deal with the Government of Peru, by which 10,000 young dogs are to be shipped to London? These dogs of Peru are small, hairless beasts, and are valuable, although it took Englishmen to see a big profit in such a venture. The first shipment will be started in a few weeks, and the entire 10,000 will be in London before autumn." "A-h-h! I hadn't heard of that dog scheme. Pray, what is it for?" "So that Peruvian bark will be cheaper next winter," was the reply.—This same joke seems as old as the Wandering Jew. Let us have something fresh.

## Medical Gleanings.

### PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

IT is the opinion of Dr. Robert Morris, an American surgeon, that peroxide of hydrogen is better than bichloride of mercury, hydronaphthol, or carbolic acid, for sterilising a suppurating wound. It is altogether a much better antiseptic, a single dressing sufficing in the treatment of abscesses. It is also good for purulent ophthalmia, diphtheria, and ozæna.

### SORE NIPPLES.

A FRENCH authority recommends the following liniment to be applied each time after baby has been at the breast:—

Balsam of Peru .. .. .. ..	30 minims
Tincture of arnica .. .. .. ..	30 "
Almond oil .. .. .. ..	1 oz.
Lime-water .. .. .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mix.	

### ARISTOL.

**FISICHELLA**, an Italian surgeon, has not had very encouraging results with the use of aristol for the treatment of syphilitic patients. It has a certain effect on venereal ulcers, but it acts very slowly. Its only advantage over iodoform is that it has no smell, but it is inferior to the latter in therapeutic activity, and he thinks that it is certainly not destined to be found in the Pharmacopœia as a useful remedy in syphilitic affections.

### VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

DRS. HENSEK and GOTTSCHALK have found menthol efficacious in stopping the uncontrollable vomiting of pregnancy. Fifteen grains are dissolved in 5 oz. of distilled water, to which 5 drachms of rectified spirit are added. A tablespoonful of this mixture is given hourly till the vomiting ceases, and the results are said to be excellent.—Dr. Llewellyn Elliot, of Washington, D.C., reports marvellous successes with 5-drop doses of tincture of iodine. One or two doses generally stop the vomiting within an hour, and the treatment has only to be repeated again when required. Dr. Elliot has had several years' experience of the treatment, and other physicians independently corroborate his results.

### HYDRONAPHTHOL.

DR. J. MITCHELL CLARKE has found that hydronaphthol has a very distinct retarding influence on the digestion of egg-albumen by peptic fluids, to have a very slight effect on the digestion of milk by the same, and to have no effect at all on pancreatic digestion of milk or albumen, nor on the conversion of starch into sugar. Consequently to most patients on milk only, hydronaphthol may be given without fear of serious interference with digestion; that if there should be sickness whilst it is being administered, this is probably due to retardation of peptic digestion and accumulation of undigested curd in the stomach. It would be advisable in the latter case to give the remedy in pill form, coated with keratin, in order that it might pass through the stomach, and first be set free in the duodenum. Dr. Clarke has generally prescribed it in gelatine capsules, or simply suspended in milk, but it would probably be equally efficacious given in pill form coated with keratin. As to the dose, 2 or 3 grains every two hours is sufficient; in diarrhoea, after the first three to six doses, it may be given every three or four hours provided the effect is maintained. For children under one year the dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain, to older children  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain every hour or every two hours, or less often according to circumstances. Five cases of typhoid fever were treated with hydronaphthol; all did well, though two of the cases were severe and prolonged. The diarrhoea was very severe on admission in the two latter, but stopped soon after hydronaphthol was given.

**SCHUMANN'S UNIVERSAL GUM** is made by allowing sulphurous acid to act upon starch under pressure and at a high temperature. After neutralisation the solution is evaporated to the proper consistency, and in the dry state resembles gum arabic very closely, while it is strongly adhesive.

## PHARMACY OF THE WORLD.

## THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

THE fascination which the Islands of the Caribbean Sea at one time had for many persons has in a great degree vanished, and the fact of chief significance which we have to note of the little multitude of islands is that they cover an area of about 90,000 square miles, and have a population of 5,000,000, the chief industries being the cultivation of cotton, the sugar-cane, spices, tobacco, and other natural produce. Cuba, the largest and wealthiest of the islands, is a Spanish possession; Denmark, France, Holland, and the United Kingdom also having a share of the many smaller islands eastwards. We propose in the present article to deal with pharmacy in the British and Danish possessions, which are the most important from a business point of view to British traders. The principal British island is Jamaica, which has a government of its own independent of that of the other Western islands. Jamaica has an area of 4,193 square miles,

Jamaica, and its population is considerably over 600,000, of whom but a small fraction are white, say 15,000, negroes number fully 450,000, and coloured people over 100,000. There are many cool and delightful spots about Jamaica, but generally it is hot; for instance, the mean temperature of Kingston, the capital of the island, is 90° F. in the day time and 70° at night. The trade of the country outwards is in its natural and cultivated produce, sugar, coffee, ginger and pimento, rum, dyewoods, and the like. There are export duties on some of these, and import duties on a number of articles of common consumption, but chemicals and medicines generally, except those of an alcoholic nature, are exempt from duty. The island is governed by a governor and legislative council, assisted by a Privy Council, local affairs being attended to by parochial boards. The arrangements for education are good. It is as well to note that Kingston is the only town of over 10,000 inhabitants. It has nearly 40,000, and Port Maria, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, are the next in importance. As to pharmacy there is a law, passed in 1881, preventing all but those properly qualified from selling poisons. Certificates of competency are granted by the superintending medical officer, under whom are a number of medical practitioners of the "Island Medical Service" retained by the Government as district medical officers. The examination is held periodically at times and places decided upon by the superintendent, and candidates pay 2*l.* entrance fee. Every candidate must show satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for at least three years in the study of pharmacy, one year of which must have been devoted to dispensing work under a qualified medical practitioner or licensed dispenser, and pass in the following subjects:—

- (a) Reading and translating autograph English and Latin prescriptions and detecting errors and unusual and excessive doses.
- (b) Dispensing prescriptions and writing legible directions.
- (c) Recognising the extracts, pill "masscs," powders, tinctures, wines, ointments, &c., of the British Pharmacopœia, and specifying their doses and the ingredients comprising them, and the method of their manufacture.
- (d) Recognising the barks, roots, leaves, gums, resins, &c., used in medicine, and specifying the official preparations into which they enter, whence they are chiefly obtained, and the names of the plants that produce them.
- (e) Distinguishing by sight and taste (not analysis) some of the chief chemicals of the British Pharmacopœia, specifying their doses, the method of their manufacture, their characters, and tests.

Provision is made for re-examination in cases of failure, but after repeated failures candidates are sent back to their studies for a year. The medical board have power to accept such certificates as the British "Minor" in lieu of their own. Those who obtain the licence are called licensed dispensers, and are eligible for the public appointments as such, to which salaries of 50*l.* to 60*l.* a year are attached. Jamaica gets most of its supplies from the sources indicated below.

Barbados. Of the smaller islands Barbados is one which has a legislative assembly of its own, but as yet it has no Act controlling pharmacy or the sale of poisons. The population of the island is about 180,000, and the industries are similar to those in Jamaica. There are several towns,

but the single word Barbados suffices to describe the whole. Mr. W. Julian Knight, one of the leading pharmacists of the island, informs us that there are about seven or eight "druggists' shops" kept by men who have had training of from five to fifteen years before starting for themselves, but there are a good many smaller businesses carried on by persons of less experience, owing to the absence of a Pharmacy Act. All sell drugs, patent medicines, and druggists' sundries, but very few of the smaller shops undertake dispensing. Grocers, spirit dealers, &c., also sell a good many of the more popular patent medicines, and a few of the commoner drugs in packets.

Most of the drugs and chemicals are imported from London through two or three of the leading wholesale houses there, but a little business is also done with America and Germany, the latter principally for chemicals. The prices for prescriptions are below those obtained by the better class of chemists in London and other large towns, but by no means so bad as in many of the "cutting" towns; although in the matter of the more popular patent medicines, toilet articles, &c., chemists in Barbados have to contend with very keen competition from the co-operative and other stores. A very fair business is done in the cheaper toilet articles, patents, &c.; but the island being rather poor and very densely populated, the higher-priced articles do not find a ready sale. Out of about twelve doctors only one dispenses his own medicines; the rest allow their patients to take the prescriptions where they like, except in one or two cases where the doctor is interested in some particular drug-shop, when the patient is requested to go there. This does not apply to homœopathic practitioners, all of whom dispense their "pilules" and "drops" themselves, as there is no homœopathic pharmacy in the island, although a good deal of that kind of medicine (put up in phials by such houses as Ashton & Parsons, of London, and Humphrey, of New York) is sold by general dealers. The British Pharmacopœia (1885) is the recognised standard, but some physicians who have graduated in the United States take the Pharmacopœia of that country as their guide. These remarks apply equally to Jamaica, where the conditions of practice are similar.

Of the Leeward and Windward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, &c.) the only one which need be mentioned is St. Vincent, which is typical of the whole in many respects, especially in regard to population, which, in the case of no island exceeds 50,000. Thus, Grenada has 42,000 and St. Lucia 41,000. Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, has a population of nearly 6,000. The ratio of whites to blacks in these islands is about the same as in Jamaica. Some time ago we had an interview with Mr. B. K. Biddy, of St. Vincent, in the course of which he informed us that five or six years ago an Act was passed by the legislative assembly to regulate the sale of poisons, and retailers of poisons are required to pass an examination similar to the Minor. This examination is conducted by medical officers as in Jamaica, the fee being 10*l.* for the licence. English and Irish diplomas are accepted in lieu of it. The pharmacy of the island is in the hands of English chemists; there are a few Americans, but the British Pharmacopœia is the recognised standard for medicines. It is significant that licentiates of pharmacy have the exclusive sale of chemicals, drugs, and medicines, but they are not allowed to prescribe, and the only dispensing done is for the better-class people. Prices are fairly good—2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* for 8-oz. mixtures, for instance—and there is a fair demand for specialities yielding ordinary profits. England supplies the druggists with their stocks, one London house having an agent in the island, and others sending a traveller occasionally.

Denmark's share of the West Indies is confined to three of the Virgin Islands, the largest one being Santa Croix; St.

Danish John and St. Thomas are the others. The remarkable thing about these islands—indeed, about all the Virgin Islands—is the pronounced Danish character of the inhabitants. Everything is Danish, including the silver and copper currency, and the islands are governed by a deputy of the Danish crown. The climate is much healthier than the more southerly-situated islands. The total population is about 43,500: Santa Croix having 25,000, St. Thomas about 18,500, and St. John less than 1,000. Christiansted and Fredrichsted are the chief towns of Santa Croix. From Mr. G. Wesley Stephens of Fred-

richsted, we learn that pharmacy in the islands is conducted entirely upon the Danish plan, and a similar law to that of Denmark exists there, so that pharmacies are limited to those holding royal grants, only one of which is given for each town. Each pharmacy is under Government supervision. Royal grants are only made to those who have gone through the curriculum and passed the examinations at the University of Copenhagen. The examination is equivalent to the British Major; but assistants may pass one of a modified character, although it is necessary that each pharmacy shall have one with the higher qualification in charge. No other qualification whatever is accepted in lieu of this. The business done is good, as one would naturally suppose that it would be, considering that the number of pharmacies is limited; but there is an official tariff of prices, consisting of two parts:—"Taxa materia medica" and "taxa laborum et requisitorum." In the former we find such prices as:—Quinine sulphate, 1 grm. 7c., 5 grm. 32c.; bismuth sub-nitrate, 10 ctgrm. 1c., 5 grm. 12c.; pure chloroform, 5 grm. 7c.; castor oil, 5 grm. 1c., 50 grm. 7c. In the second portion we find dispensing charges. Thus:—For making up 50 pills, inclusive of making the mass and dividing the pills, 11c.; for every 25 pills over, 4c.; for dusting with cinnamon powder, 3c. extra for every 25 pills; lycopodium, nothing extra; for a solution of any kind, 7c.; for a decoction up to 200 grm., 15c.; for an infusion ditto, 15c.; every extra 200 grm., 4c.; maximum, 30c. Only licensed pharmacists are allowed to dispense, and doctors themselves may not do so. The Danish Pharmacopœia is the recognised standard for medicines, and there is comparatively little done in medicinal and toilet specialities. Most of the patent medicines sold are American, although there are a few English ones in demand. Copenhagen, Hamburg, London, and New York wholesale houses do business in the islands.

#### DISPENSING IN THE U.S. NAVY.

THE dispensing of medicines on board the national naval squadron of the United States is, unlike that in the English navy, done by fully qualified pharmacists. The "white squadron" recently arrived in New York Bay after a cruise, and a "Druggists' Circular" man went on board the *Chicago* to interview the apothecary, Mr. Otto C. Bindewald. The dispensary on board the ship is described as being like a state-room. The ceiling was about eight feet high, and a single open port lighted up the white paint of the interior brightly. Against one wall were fastened rows of tin cases, in which were fitted French square bottles of eight and sixteen ounce capacity, each bearing a neat home-made varnished paper label. Below this a counter with oak top two feet wide covered four of the ten feet of the floor. This was fitted with drawers in the fashion usual with prescription-counters. Against the opposite wall was another shorter counter, on which stood an ordinary brass prescription-balance in a glass case. In the corner behind the door a Maltese "water-monkey" hung by a silken ribbon, while a small washbowl and diminutive slop-jar were held in place by fixed iron rings. Opposite the door and against the vessel's side a narrow berth did duty as sofa by day and bed by night, while the solitary chair occupied a niche between it and the longer counter. In one corner was a closed cupboard containing many small bottles, each held in place by a tin clip at the bottom. Over the berth was a bell button, by pressing which a surgeon could be summoned, while an electric bell on the ceiling furnished the surgeon with a means of summoning the apothecary, or a bay-man, as the nurses are termed. Vitiated air is drawn off by huge fans, which constantly carry away the air through ventilators in the ceiling and wall.

Speaking of his duties, Mr. Bindewald said:—"About 8.45 in the morning sick-call is sounded throughout the ship, and the surgeon who happens to be on duty comes to the dispensary. On some ships sick-call is held in the sick-bay. I then call off from my prescription-book the list of regular patients, and each one as his name is called steps into the little room, and is rapidly examined by the surgeon, who gives me directions as to what to administer. These directions are very terse and incomplete, I being supposed to be able to fill out

the details. For instance, he will say, "Give him some gentian, whisky, and cod-liver oil;" or, "Give him a bottle of brown mixture and ammonia!" This last is the favourite method of treating a cough, and it means that I am to give the patient a two or three ounce bottle of brown mixture containing a drachm of ammonium chloride to the ounce, and to give him directions as to taking it. The whisky and cod-liver oil I am to give a dose of three or four times a day, giving the patient only a dose at one time. It does not do to trust sailors with any kind of liquor, however much medicated. Should there be any cases of minor surgery, I must have the instruments in readiness and, maybe, lend a hand myself during the operation. If the treatment is changed, I must note the character of the change opposite the name of the patient in the new list which I make every morning in my prescription-book; if it is not changed, I write "continued" after his name. This list having been exhausted, any man who may either be sick or fancy himself so, presents himself, is examined by the surgeon, and, if really sick, his name is entered in my prescription-book together with memorandum of the treatment ordered." And so the routine goes on until 9.30, medicine being served out at the dispensary at 10 o'clock, and again at 1, 4, and 8. Doctors have generally their favourite medicines, and the apothecaries keep supplies of these on hand ready to serve out. Regarding the nature of the position, Mr. Bindewald said that there are many minor troubles in the life of a naval apothecary; his superior officers can make it dreadfully uncomfortable if they choose. The principal objection is that there is no advancement, nothing to look forward to. The apothecary can be discharged at any time or place by the surgeon; he has no assurance of a permanent situation. When the vessel to which he is attached goes out of commission, his occupation ceases; and without fault of his own he loses his situation. The pay is not large, and, being only an appointed petty officer, the official and hence the social status of the apothecary is, on board ship, much below that to which his education and profession entitle him.

A determined effort is now being made, however, to better the condition of the apothecary, and to that end a Bill is now before Congress, which is known as "H. R. Bill, 4,575, Amended," which has received the endorsement of all the medical officers of the navy of the rank of surgeon or above. This Bill provides for an examination of apothecaries by a regularly constituted board of medical officers, and further provides that they be given the rank and pay of warrant officers. If this is done, the result will be to keep the good men in the navy, as they will then have something to look forward to in old age or sickness.

PLATINUM IS STILL ON THE RISE, and from Russian advices is likely to advance further, as the whole of the platinum, which will be produced in the Ural mines for the next ten years has been sold to some foreign speculators. As the direct result of this contract, platinum has risen from 2,500 to 12,500 roubles per pood, or from 375*l.* to 1,875*l.* per 36 lbs. The great advance is stated to be largely due to the increased use of the metal in electrical work, and indirectly photographers have contributed their mite towards the demand. The value of platinum stills and dishes is now fabulous: and it is worth any student's while who has got any platinum foil or wire to realise. This rise will, of course, affect the price of dental alloy, and such cases will soon fetch as much as gold.

EFFECTS OF MERCURY ON THE TEETH.—Dr. E. D. Mapother mentions in the *Dental Record* that he has had opportunities of observing the effects of mercury on mirror-makers. They inhale minute particles of the metal or its oxide, and the gums and teeth suffer sooner and more surely than after administration by the skin or stomach. The edges of the gums swell and separate from the necks of the teeth, then they become spongy and haemorrhagic. Between their everted ulcerated surfaces and the conical roots pouches are formed, which lodge, especially in the case of the lower teeth, many products which tend to destroy the alveolodental membrane, the ligament of the gomphosis joint, which at the neck is especially vascular. The teeth then gradually loosen and fall out. After this, these reckless artisans follow their pernicious occupation, for the mouth gives them no further trouble.

## SALE OF [GOODS BILL.

AS DRAFTED BY HIS HONOUR JUDGE CHALMERS.

(Concluded)

## PART IV.—RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER AGAINST THE GOODS.

41. *Unpaid seller defined.*—(1) The seller of goods is deemed to be an "unpaid seller" within the meaning of this Act—

- (a) When the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered;
- (b) When a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as conditional payment, and the condition on which it was received has not been fulfilled by reason of the dishonour of the instrument or otherwise.

(2) In this part of this Act the term "seller" includes an agent of the seller to whom the bill of lading has been indorsed, and also a consignor or agent who has himself paid, or is directly responsible for, the price.

42. *Unpaid seller's rights.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and of any statute in that behalf, notwithstanding that the property in the goods may have passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller of goods, as such, has by implication of law—

- (a) A lien on the goods for the price while he is in possession of them;
- (b) In case of the insolvency of the buyer, a right of stopping the goods in transitu after he has parted with the possession of them;
- (c) A right of re-sale as limited by this Act.

(2) Where the property in goods has not passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller has a right of withholding delivery similar to and co-extensive with his rights of lien and stoppage in transitu where the property has passed to the buyer.

*Unpaid Seller's Lien.*

43. *Seller's lien.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the unpaid seller of goods who is in possession of them is entitled to retain possession of them until payment or tender of the price in the following cases, namely:—

- (a) When the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit;
- (b) When the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired;
- (c) When the buyer becomes insolvent.

(2) The seller may exercise his right of lien notwithstanding that he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

44. *Part delivery.*—(1) Where an unpaid seller has made part delivery of the goods, he may exercise his right of lien on the remainder, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement to waive the lien.

45. *Termination of lien.*—(1) The unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon—

- (a) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other person for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods;
- (b) When the buyer or his agent obtains possession of the goods unless there be an agreement to the contrary;
- (c) By waiver thereof.

(2) The unpaid seller of goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained judgment for the price of the goods.

*Stoppage in Transitu.*

46. *Right of stoppage in transitu.*—Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act, when the buyer of goods becomes insolvent, the unpaid seller who has parted with the possession of the goods has the right of stopping them in transitu, that is to say, he may resume possession of the

goods as long as they are in course of transit, and may retain them until payment or tender of the price.

47. *Duration of transit.*—(1) Goods are deemed to be in course of transit from the time when they are delivered to a carrier by land or water, or other bailee, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee.

(2) If the buyer or his agent in that behalf obtains delivery of the goods before their arrival at the agreed destination, the transit is at an end.

(3) If, after the arrival of the goods at the agreed destination, the carrier or other bailee attorns to the buyer, or his agent, and continues in possession of them as bailee for the buyer, or his agent, the transit is at an end, and it is immaterial that a further destination for the goods may have been indicated by the buyer.

(4) If the goods are rejected by the buyer, and the carrier or other bailee continues in possession of them, the transit is not deemed to be at an end, even if the seller has refused to receive them back.

(5) When goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer it is a question depending on the circumstances of the particular case whether they are in the possession of the master as a carrier or as agent to the buyer.

(6) Where the carrier or other bailee wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, the transit is deemed to be at an end.

(7) Where part delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, the remainder of the goods may be stopped in transitu, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an intention of giving up possession of the whole of the goods.

(8) The right of stoppage in transitu may be determined by waiver thereof on the part of the unpaid seller.

48. *How stoppage in transitu is effected.*—(1) The unpaid seller may exercise his right of stoppage in transitu either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other bailee in whose possession the goods are. Such notice may be given either to the person in actual possession of the goods or to his principal. In the latter case the notice, to be effectual, must be given at such time and under such circumstances that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant or agent in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

(2) When notice of stoppage in transitu is given to the carrier, or other bailee in possession of the goods, he must re-deliver the goods to, or according to the directions of, the seller.

*Re-sale by Buyer or Seller.*

49. *Effect of sub-sale or pledge by buyer.*—Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Factors Acts the unpaid seller's right of lien or stoppage in transitu is not affected by any sale, pledge, or other disposition of the goods which the buyer may have made, unless the seller has assented thereto;

50. *Sale not generally rescinded by lien or stoppage in transitu.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a contract of sale is not rescinded by the mere exercise by an unpaid seller of his right of lien or stoppage in transitu.

(2) Where an unpaid seller who has exercised his right of lien or stoppage in transitu re-sells the goods, the buyer acquires a good title thereto as against the original buyer.

(3) Where the goods are of a perishable nature, or where the unpaid seller gives notice to the buyer of his intention to re-sell, and the buyer does not within a reasonable time pay or tender the price, the unpaid seller may re-sell the goods and recover from the original buyer damages for any loss occasioned by his breach of contract.

(4) Where the seller expressly reserves a right of re-sale in case the buyer should make default, and on the buyer making default, re-sells the goods, the original contract of sale is thereby rescinded, but without prejudice to any claim the seller may have for damages.

## PART V. ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF THE CONTRACT.

*Remedies of the Seller.*

51. *Action for price.*—(1) Where, under a contract of sale, the property in the goods has passed to the buyer, and

the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for the goods according to the terms of the contract, the seller may maintain an action against him for the price of the goods.

(2) Where, under a contract of sale, the price is payable on a day certain irrespective of delivery, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay such price, the seller may maintain an action for the price, although the property in the goods has not passed, and the goods have not been appropriated to the contract.

52. *Damages for non-acceptance.*—(1) Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may maintain an action against him for damages for non-acceptance.

(2) The measure of damages is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events from the buyer's breach of contract.

(3) Where there is an available market for the goods in question the measure of damages is *prima facie* to be ascertained by the difference between the contract price and the market or current price at the time or times when the goods ought to have been accepted, or, if no time was fixed for acceptance, then at the time of the refusal to accept.

#### *Remedies of the buyer.*

53. *Damages for non-delivery.*—(1) Where the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer, the buyer may maintain an action against the seller for damages for non-delivery.

(2) The measure of damages is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events from the seller's breach of contract.

(3) Where there is an available market for the goods in question the measure of damages is *prima facie* to be ascertained by the difference between the contract price and the market or current price of the goods at the time or times when they ought to have been delivered, or, if no time was fixed, then at the time of the refusal to deliver,

54. *Trover or detinue.*—Subject to the provisions of this Act, and of any statute in that behalf, where, under a contract of sale, the property in the goods has passed to the buyer, and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain an action for damages for detention of the goods against the seller or any other person in possession of the goods, or (after demand or refusal) an action for the conversion of the goods against the seller or any other person who has dealt with the goods under such circumstances as to amount to a conversion thereof.

55. *Specific performance may be decreed.*—[19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 2.] In any action for breach of contract to deliver specific goods for a price in money, on application of the plaintiff and by leave of the judge before whom the action is tried, the jury shall, if they find the plaintiff entitled to recover, find by their verdict (or if there be no jury then the judge shall find) what are the goods in respect of the non-delivery of which the plaintiff is entitled to recover and which remain undelivered; what, if any, is the sum which the plaintiff would have been liable to pay for the delivery thereof; what damages, if any, the plaintiff would have sustained if the goods should be delivered under execution as thereafter mentioned; and what damages if not so delivered; and thereupon, if judgment shall be given for the plaintiff, the judge, in his discretion, on the application of the plaintiff, shall have power to order execution to issue for the delivery, on payment of such sum, if any, as shall have been found to be payable by the plaintiff as aforesaid, of the said goods without giving the defendant the option of retaining the same, upon paying the damages assessed.

For the purposes of this section "plaintiff" includes a defendant who counterclaims for delivery of the goods.

56. *Breach of warranty of quality, fitness, or condition.*—(1) Where, under a contract of sale, there is an undertaking as to the quality, fitness, or condition of the goods, and the goods do not fulfil the undertaking, the buyer may reject the goods, unless he has accepted them, or unless the contract was for the sale of specific goods, and the property in the goods has passed to the buyer.

(2) Where the buyer has accepted the goods, or where the contract was for the sale of specific goods and the property therein has passed to the buyer, the buyer is not entitled

to reject the goods unless there was an express stipulation in the contract to that effect; but he may

(a) set up against the seller the breach of warranty in diminution or extinction of the price; or

(b) maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty.

(3) The measure for damages for breach of warranty of quality, fitness, or condition is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the breach of warranty.

(4) In the case of breach of warranty of quality or condition such loss is *prima facie* the difference between the value of the goods at the time of delivery to the buyer and the value they would have had if they had answered to the warranty,

(5) The fact that the buyer has set up the breach of warranty in diminution or extinction of the price does not prevent him from maintaining an action for the same breach of warranty if he has suffered special damage.

57. *Interest and special damages.*—[3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42, s. 28.] Nothing in this Act shall affect the right of the buyer or the seller to recover interest or special damages in any case when by law interest or special damages may be recoverable, or to recover money paid where the consideration for the payment of it has failed.

#### PART VI.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

58. *Contract of exchange of goods.*—(1) Where the consideration for the transfer of the property in goods from one person to another consists of other goods the contract is called a contract of exchange of goods.

(2) If the consideration for such transfer consists partly of goods and partly of money, the contract is deemed to be a contract of sale and not a contract of exchange of goods.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, the provisions of this Act relating to contracts of sale apply, with any necessary modifications, to contracts of exchange of goods.

59. *Implied duties, &c., may be expressly excluded.*—Where any right, duty, or obligation arises, under a contract of sale, by implication of law, it may be negatived or varied by express agreement, or by usage, if the usage be such as to bind both parties to the contract.

60. *Rights and duties under Act enforceable by action.*—Where any right, duty, or liability is declared by this Act, it may, unless otherwise by this Act provided, be enforced by action.

61. *Auction sales.*—In the case of a sale by action—

(1) Where goods are put up for sale by auction in lots, each lot is *prima facie* deemed to be the subject of a separate contract of sale:

(2) A sale by auction is deemed to be complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, or in other customary manner. Until such announcement is made any bidder may retract his bid:

[Cf. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 48, s. 5.] (3) When a sale by auction is not notified to be subject to a reserved price, or right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ any person to bid at such sale, or for the auctioneer knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any such person: Any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer.

[Cf. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 48, s. 6.] (4) A sale by auction may be subject to a reserved price, and a right to bid may also be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller.

When a right to bid is expressly reserved, but not otherwise, the seller, or any one person on his behalf, may bid at the auction in such manner as he may think proper.

Clause 62 refers to certain rules printed in a schedule specially applicable to contracts for the sale of horses as provided for in the 31 Eliz. c. 12, and 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. c. 7; and clause 63 refers to a schedule naming the statutes and parts of statutes proposed to be repealed.

64. *Savings.*—(1) The rules in bankruptcy relating to

contracts of sale shall continue to apply thereto notwithstanding anything in this Act contained.

(2) The rules of the common law, including the law merchant, save in so far as they are inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act, shall continue to apply to contracts for the sale of goods.

(3) Nothing in this Act or in any repeal effected thereby shall affect the enactments relating to bills of sale, or any enactment relating to the sale of goods which is not expressly repealed by this Act.

Clause 65 is an interpretation clause. The only terms which it is necessary to quote are the following:—

"Future goods" means goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract of sale.

"Goods" include all chattels personal other than things in action and money. The term also includes emblements and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.

"Property" means the general property in goods, and not merely a special property.

"Sale" includes a bargain and sale as well as a sale and delivery.

"Specific goods" mean goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract of sale is made.

"Undertaking" includes a condition as well as a warranty.

"Warranty" means an agreement with reference to goods which are the subject of a contract of sale, but collateral to the main purpose of such contract, the breach of which gives rise to a claim for damages, but not to a right to repudiate the contract.

(2) A thing is deemed to be done in "good faith" within the meaning of this Act when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not.

(3) A person is deemed to be insolvent within the meaning of this Act who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business, or cannot pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of bankruptcy or not.

Clauses 66, 67, and 68 name a date from the commencement of the Act, define its extent, and give its title.

## Practical Notes and Formulae.

### OINTMENT FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

A GERMAN doctor says the following is exceedingly useful for those who are much exposed to wet and cold air:—

Menthol .. .. .. ..	22 grains
Salol .. .. .. ..	30 "
Olive oil .. .. .. ..	½ drachm

Rub together and add:

Lanolino .. .. .. ..	1½ oz.
Mix.	

To be applied to the hands twice a day.

### SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR infants the following is recommended:—

Monobromate of camphor .. ..	16 grains
Tincture of henbane .. ..	4 drachms
Syrup of lettuce to .. ..	8 oz.
Mix.	

Dose: A teaspoonful every hour until relief is obtained.

### ESMARCK'S PAINLESS CANCER POWDER.

Arsenious acid .. .. ..	10 grains
Muriato of morphia .. .. ..	10 "
Calomel .. .. ..	80 "
Powdered gum arabic .. .. ..	1 oz.

—Med. & Surg. Jour.

### EXTEMPORANEOUS PANCREATIC LIQUID.

M. BOUVIER states that the following solution is preferable to any of the pharmaceutical preparations of pancrea-

tin:—Take a fresh hog's pancreas, deprive it of fat, mince it finely, and add from 1 to 2 volumes of water. Let stand at a temperature of 110 to 120° F. for an hour, and then squeeze through strong linen. The expressed liquid may be kept in a refrigerator for several days. The dose is from 1 to 2 oz., taken just after the two principal meals of the day.

### LIP OINTMENT OR SALVE.

THE following is the formula given by the Italian Pharmacopœia:—

Spermaceti .. .. .. ..	18 parts
Yellow wax .. .. .. ..	100 "
Almond oil .. .. .. ..	150 "
Alkanet root .. .. .. ..	12 "
Oil of bergamot .. .. .. ..	2 "
Oil of lemon .. .. .. ..	2 "
Jasmine pomade .. .. .. ..	4 "
Salicylic acid .. .. .. ..	3 "

Make an ointment in the usual manner.

### HELIOTROPE.

Oil of bitter almonds .. .. .. ..	5 drops
Extrait of rose .. .. .. ..	3 oz.
Spirit of rose .. .. .. ..	3 "
Essence of civet .. .. .. ..	1 "
Essence of ambergris .. .. .. ..	1 "
Essence of vanilla .. .. .. ..	8 "

Mix with 1 oz. of animal charcoal. Shake daily for a week, and filter.

### CACHOIS.

Extract of liquorice .. .. .. ..	400 grains
Powdered catechu .. .. .. ..	120 "
Powdered gum arabic .. .. .. ..	60 "
Boiling water .. .. .. ..	1 oz.

Digest the extract of liquorice in the water, stirring until smooth, then add the catechu and gum arabic, mix and evaporate to pilular consistency, and add—

Powdered cascarilla .. .. .. ..	8 grains
Powdered charcoal .. .. .. ..	8 "
Powdered orris root .. .. .. ..	8 "
Powdered mastic .. .. .. ..	8 "
Oil of peppermint .. .. .. ..	8 drops
Tincture of ambergris .. .. .. ..	4 "
Tincture of musk .. .. .. ..	4 "

Divide the mass into 1-grain pills and silver or coat with sugar.

### DANDRUFF LOTION.

Tincture of cinchona .. .. .. ..	1 oz.
Carbonate of potash .. .. .. ..	1 drachm
Solution of potash .. .. .. ..	2 "
Eau de Cologne .. .. .. ..	1 oz.
Water to .. .. .. ..	8 "

Mix and filter.

This is to be applied to the hair twice or three times a week. The following

### POMADE.

is an exceedingly reliable application to be used daily, or less seldom:—

Yellow oxide of mercury .. .. .. ..	10 grains
White precipitate .. .. .. ..	4 "
Camphor ointment .. .. .. ..	½ oz.
Lanoline ointment .. .. .. ..	1½ "
Oil of neroli .. .. .. ..	3 drops
Otto of rose .. .. .. ..	2 "

Mix.

### CEPHALIC SNUFF.

For headache, catarrh, toothache, and other nervous complaints:—

White hellebore, powdered .. .. .. ..	1 oz.
Orris root, powdered .. .. .. ..	½ "
Bayberry bark, powdered .. .. .. ..	½ "
Starch, powdered .. .. .. ..	6 "
Oil of cloves .. .. .. ..	10 drops

Rub up the oil with the starch and add the other powders, mixing by slight rubbing.

ANTIPYRIN is recommended as a test for free nitrous acid or for nitrites, the green colour of iso-nitrosoantipyrin adapting it well for this.



AND

## Literary Notes.

*Pharmacographia Indica.* London. 1890: Trübner & Co.

WE have received the first part of the second volume of this work, which in interest and value is quite up to those previously published. We propose to refer more fully to the contents in a future issue.

*A Dictionary of Photography for the Amateur and Professional Photographer.* By E. J. Wall. Second edition, revised. London: Hazell, Watson & Viney (Limited). Pp. 296. 2s. 6d.

THIS work is a valuable aid to all concerned with photography. It cannot be said that it deals exhaustively with all the material, the manipulations, and the methods of the art; but it is certain that there are not many subjects which a photographer will want to know about and will not find, more or less fully treated, in this dictionary. The author is a practical worker himself, and the value of his comments is enhanced by the fact that most of what he writes he has learned from experience.

*Principles of General Organic Chemistry.* By Professor E. Hjelt, translated by J. Bishop Tingle, Ph.D. London. 1890: Longmans, Green & Co. 8vo. Pp. 220 + x. 6s.

ALTHOUGH in some parts slightly unequal, this work is one of great educational value, particularly to those who are required to master the fundamental principles of the carbon compounds in a short time. We may include major students of pharmacy in that class, and they will find in this book a real help to them in their studies. The first part of it deals with the composition, constitution, and classification of organic compounds. The second is devoted to showing the relation between constitution and physical properties. The third deals with chemical behaviour. The great value of the book lies in the clear way in which the author shows how the different groups of organic compounds are related to each other. While he does this he instructs the student in the intricacies of constitutional formulae, and for this we are sure many pharmaceutical students will thank him.

*Statistical Returns of Commerce, Navigation, &c., of the Republic of Uruguay for 1889.* London: Dunlop & Co.

THE Government of Uruguay, acting through their Consul-General in London, publish every year a set of useful handbooks of statistical and other information relative to their country. The volume just issued is, like its predecessors, published in the English language; it contains a good map of the Republic of Uruguay, and gives a glowing account of the prosperity and progress of that community during the year under review. Anything pertaining to the South American Republics is looked upon with suspicion just now, and it may be taken for granted that, in the volume now before us, only the brightest side of Uruguayan affairs has been presented. Still, some valuable information concerning the Republic may be gleaned from the pages of the book, and those who are interested in the country are recommended to apply for a copy to the Consul-General of Uruguay, 27 Throgmorton Street, E.C.

*Ointments and Oleates, especially in Skin Diseases.* By John V. Shoemaker, A.M., M.D. Second edition. Philadelphia and London. 1890: F. A. Davis. 8vo. Pp. 298 + x. 8s. 6d.

THIS edition of Dr. Shoemaker's well-known work is much fuller than the first one, published five years ago. The first

part of the book is devoted to ointments, and comprises chapters on local medication of skin diseases; antiquity of ointments; different indications for ointments, powders, lotions, &c.; fats and oils, animal and vegetable; comparative permeability of oils into the skin; incorporation of medicinal substances into fats—(1) mode of preparation, (2) vegetable powders and extracts, (3) alkaloids, (4) mineral substances, (5) petroleum fats; list of official ointments, including those of the United States, British, German, French, Austrian, Italian, Mexican, and Chilean Pharmacopoeias, so that this part of the work contains a large number of valuable formulæ, and in addition to these are many private and unofficial formulæ. The second part is devoted to oleates, and contains chapters on (1) their history and origin, (2) process of manufacture, (3) physiological action of the oleates, and (4) their therapeutic action.

The book is a very interesting one, and of great value to physicians and pharmacists who have much dispensing to do. In respect to formulæ it is especially rich.

*Decimal Coinage, Weights, and Measures Properly Explained.*

By Sir G. Molesworth and F. E. Dowson. Decimal Association, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. Price 6d.

THIS association, which, as its name implies, strives for the application of what is known as the decimal system to British coinage, weights, and measures, has issued a pamphlet for the purpose of promoting popular interest in the question dear to its members. That it should have to do so at all at the end of the nineteenth century is another proof of the ingrained conservatism of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that its agitation is, to all appearances, likely to remain fruitless for many a year to come shows how little we deserve the reputation of being above all a practical people. Several pages of the pamphlet are devoted to calculations, in parallel columns of simple sums by the ordinary English and the metric methods, and these show better than any amount of argumentative writing the fearful waste of time and energy involved in our present "system." Take one instance. The question is asked to give the cost of 215 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. of cast iron at 97. 11s. 6d. per ton. The solution of this problem by the British method involves at the very least four multiplications and three divisions. It requires an aggregate of 199 figures to reduce these calculations to writing, while the liability to error is, of course, increased in at least the same ratio as the excess of labour as compared with the metric system. Supposing metric weights and coinage to be in vogue in this country, the same sum could be done in one simple multiplication requiring only 64 characters to put down in writing. But at present we fear the voice of the Secretary of the Decimal Association is but as of one crying in the wilderness. Inches, feet, links, yards, fathoms, chains, poles, furlongs, miles, perches, rods, acres, pints, quarts, gallons, pecks, bushels, quarters, and others of that unsymmetrical ilk, hold the field, and it will require a stronger hand and a more determined will than are likely to be available for that purpose in the Legislature just a while to consign them to the old-world limbo to which they belong.

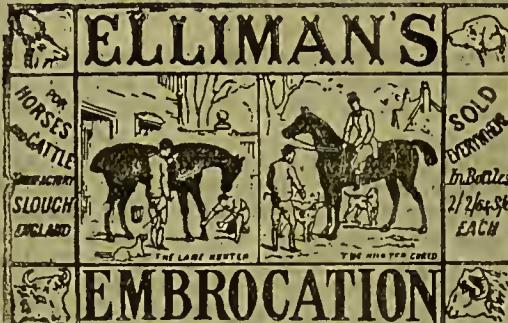
**HOSPITAL AND HOME NURSING.**—In his little handbook entitled "Lectures on Physiology, Hygiene, &c., for Hospital and Home," Dr. C. Egerton-Fitzgerald, of Folkestone, does very good service indeed to all who have the care of the sick. The book consists of ten lectures, delivered in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Society; and while the author tells all about nursing, how to keep the sick-room "sweet," how to amuse and ease the patient, what to do to assist the doctor, and how to act in emergencies until he arrives, there is a great deal in the book about food and diet, hygienic principles generally, and common complaints and simple accidents, which should make it a valuable book for every household. What we like best about it is that it shows almost on every page that the author was less concerned about writing a book than giving his readers sound instruction. A chemist, who finds the "Lectures" a good addition to his stock, calls our attention to the manual; but we notice that it is published by Messrs. George Bell & Sons, and we presume from its size that it sells for a few shillings.



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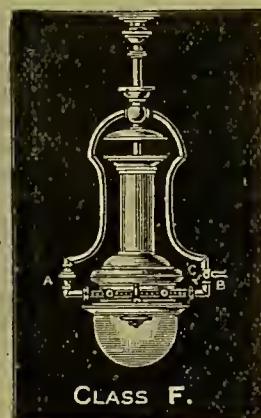
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1890.

THE year now closing will leave a record in our pharmaceutical history rather above the average in point of eventfulness. A Pharmacy Act Amendment Act for Ireland will bear the date of 1890, and a Pharmacopoeia Supplement will be similarly distinguished. These are not achievements which deserve to be reckoned in the first rank, but they are bits of solid rock emerging from the ocean of talk which